

2014 Consolidated Annual Performance &
Evaluation Report
City of Burlington, Vermont

Prepared by Marcy Esbjerg
Community & Economic Development Office
Room 32 – City Hall
149 Church Street
Burlington, Vermont, 05401
(802) 865-7144
www.burlingtonvt.gov/cedo

This document is available upon request in alternative formats for persons with disabilities.

Table of Contents

CR-05 Goals and Outcomes.....	3
CR-10 Racial and Ethnic Composition.....	12
CR-15 Resources and Investments.....	15
CR-20 Affordable Housing.....	24
CR-25 Homeless and Other Special Needs.....	27
CR-30 Public Housing.....	33
CR-35 Other Actions.....	35
CR-40 Monitoring.....	47
CR-45 CDBG.....	51
CR-50 HOME.....	52

Appendix A: Community Indicators

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

The City's Community & Economic Development Office regularly prepares three major plans and reports about housing and community development. First, there is the City's Consolidated Plan for Housing & Community Development. The Consolidated Plan covers a five-year time period; provides detailed information about city demographics, the local housing market and the local economy; and outlines housing and community development needs and priorities.

Second, the City prepares an Action Plan each year to address the Consolidated Plan priorities. The Action Plan is a budget for spending the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership program (HOME) resources that the City receives from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD). Each annual Action Plan details how the City plans to spend to meet Consolidated Plan priorities. It must be submitted to HUD each year by May 15.

Third, after the close of each program year, the City prepares a Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report to report on progress and on CDBG and HOME expenditures during the year. The City is required to prepare the Consolidated Plan, annual Action Plans and annual Performance Reports in order to receive funding under the CDBG and HOME programs.

This Performance Report covers the second year of the five-year period covered by the City's 2013 Consolidated Plan for Housing & Community Development. It contains information on all CDBG and HOME projects that were funded, underway and/or completed during the program year beginning July 1, 2014 and ending June 30, 2015 (referred to as Program Year 2014). It also contains other information that may be of interest to the community, such as community indicators (Appendix A) and partner activities that contribute to the goals of the Consolidated Plan. The Report is due to HUD by September 30.

A Public Hearing was held before the Burlington City Council on September 21, 2015, concerning this Report. Comments were accepted at the Public Hearing as well as at the Community & Economic Development Office through September 24, 2015. We continue to solicit the input of our citizens about the effective allocation and expenditure of our CDBG and HOME resources and on housing and community development needs.

Highlights of Outcomes The City's highest priority under its Consolidated Plan is affordable housing. Highlights include:

- The Burlington Lead Program performed Lead Hazard Control activities on 40 housing units, trained 115 individuals on the VT Essential Maintenance Practices Lead Law (EMP), trained 12 YouthBuild members on the EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP), and conducted 45

Outreach and Education events that reached over 5,980 individuals.

- Home sharing and home-based senior services helped 419 residents remain housed and living independently.
- ReSource Youthbuild Program weatherized 3 units of low income housing while training 18 students to gain marketable skills in construction and weatherization.
- Twelve co-operative rental units received needed repairs and their long-term affordability was maintained.
- Progress was made toward the goals of preserving the affordability of 70 affordable units and assessing their capital improvements.
- Plans have been finalized for the construction of 40 new units on Bright Street.

Economic opportunity is the City's next overall priority. Highlights include:

- CEDO provided technical assistance to 49 current or potential entrepreneurs, including finding commercial space, help with permitting or market research. Three new businesses were created and 4 businesses expanded.
- CEDO provided direct assistance to City Market regarding their expansion to the South End. With the new owner of the Burlington Town Center, staff was involved in the public process to gain community input on future development. Collaboration with the Church Street Marketplace to bring Wi-Fi to the Marketplace. Direct assistance with the Intervale Center and Gardener's Supply Company to lease land for more parking. Created/retained 2 new jobs.
- CEDO partnered with DPW and Burlington's Business Association on parking policy and the parking system with new technology installed and rates and enforcement times changed to enhance downtown vitality.
- The Women's Small Business Program assisted 25 women with training and technical assistance. Six new businesses started and 5 businesses expanded.
- Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program served over 1,100 persons with tax assistance, 100% saved money by not having to pay for tax help, and 88% received refunds.

A suitable living environment is the City's third priority. Highlights include:

- CDBG-funded agencies provided shelter and services to almost 1,300 homeless residents, meals for 92 low income children in child care centers and dental services for 246 homeless individuals.
- The construction of Waterfront Access North continued including major renovation work on the bike path. In addition, development work is supporting the Lake Champlain Community Sailing Center and the New Moran. Construction activities supported approximately 100 jobs.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
DH 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable New Trans Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	10	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%
DH 1.2 Protect the Vulnerable New Perm Sup Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	36	0	0.00%			
DH 1.2 Protect the Vulnerable New Perm Sup Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	22	14	63.64%			
DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units.	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	75	9	12.00%	42	7	16.67%

DH 2.2 Promote Homeownership - New Owner Units	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	67	11	16.42%	12	0	0.00%
DH 2.3 Promote Homeownership - Buyer Assist	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	91	46	50.55%	18	33	183.33%
DH 3.1 Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	287	7	2.44%	79	12	15.19%
DH 3.2 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Rental Units	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	225	0	0.00%	5	1	20.00%
DH 3.3 Acquire and Upgrade - Rehab Owner Units	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	33	4	12.12%	4	5	125.00%
DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted		755				
DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1605	755	47.04%	600	419	69.83%

DH 3.4 Protect the Vulnerable - Housing Retention	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted		0				
DH 3.5 Protect the Vulnerable Lead Hazard Reduce	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	60	51	85.00%	15	35	233.33%
DH 3.5 Protect the Vulnerable Lead Hazard Reduce	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	41	11	26.83%	15	5	33.33%
EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0		0	0	
EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	60	0	0.00%	4	5	125.00%
EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/MicroEnterprises	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	65	41	63.08%	6	18	300.00%
EO 1.2 Enhance Commercial Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	2	0	0.00%			

EO 1.2 Enhance Commercial Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	5	5	100.00%	3	2	66.67%
EO 1.2 Enhance Commercial Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	5	3	60.00%	3	1	33.33%
EO 1.3 Reduce Economic Barriers - Access Resources	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3500	2357	67.34%	1285	1235	96.11%
EO 3.1 Reduce Economic Barriers - Child Care	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	400	90	22.50%			
Planning and Administration	Planning and Administration	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%
SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable Homeless Shelter/Serv	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted		2158		0	0	

SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable Homeless Shlter/Serv	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		750	1359	181.20%
SL 1.1 Protect the Vulnerable Homeless Shlter/Serv	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	4000	1033	25.83%	0	0	
SL 1.2 Provide Public Services At-Risk Pop. - Food	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	20000	5783	28.92%	100	92	92.00%
SL 1.2 Provide Public Services At-Risk Pop. - Food	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted		0				
SL 1.3 Provide Public Services At-Risk Youth	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	180	62	34.44%			
SL 1.4 Provide Public Services At Risk - Health	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1000	496	49.60%	538	246	45.72%

SL 1.4 Provide Public Services At Risk - Health	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted		0		0	0	
SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	17000	313	1.84%	600	273	45.50%
SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted		59				
SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds		0				
SL 3.2 Improve Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	42000	0	0.00%	39815	0	0.00%
SL 3.3 Redevelop Brownfields	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	5	1	20.00%	3	1	33.33%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

The City is spending 88% of its CDBG and HOME dollars on high priority activities to include most housing and economic development projects. The remaining 12% is spent on medium priority activities. Burlington continues to focus almost 80% of expenditures assisting low-and moderate income persons. Progress on long term projects for housing and brownfields is slow but proceeding forward. The progress is detailed by goal.

DH 2.1 Produce new affordable rental units includes new projects that are moving forward but take time like the Bright Street Co-op and additional new affordable units at South Meadows. Ground-breaking for the Bright Street Co-op occurred at the end of August and should proceed to construction and leased up within the year. Additional units at South Meadow should move forward as both financing and scopes of work have been finalized.

DH 3.1 Preserve and Upgrade Existing Housing includes the 139 units from South Meadows that are being renovated. The project is moving forward and it is expected that rehabilitation work will begin in 2016.

DH 3.2 -Rehab Rental Units includes 50 units that are complete at Bobbin Mill. These will be counted next year once the project is closed out.

Our lead goals were reached within the combination of owner and rental units.

EO 1.1 Retain/Create Jobs/Microenterprises - Although 9 jobs were created, the program measureables have changed and we are counting people served, businesses assisted and not jobs created.

SL 3.1 Improve Public Facilities – Two public facility projects were completed with FY13 funding. This year, 3 projects are underway and two are almost complete. Dismas House and Safe Harbor will be reported in FY15 and hopefully, Ethan Allen Residence will be complete by FY16.

SL 3.2 and 3.3 Improve Public Infrastructure and Redevelop Brownfields - These long term municipal projects are moving forward including Waterfront Access North and the New Moran.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME
White	2,388	0
Black or African American	538	0
Asian	405	0
American Indian or American Native	20	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	0
Total	3,359	0
Hispanic	91	0
Not Hispanic	3,268	0

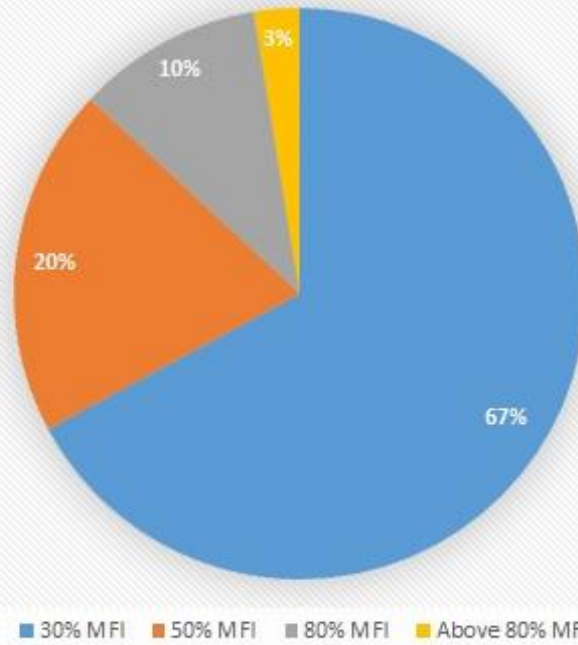
Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

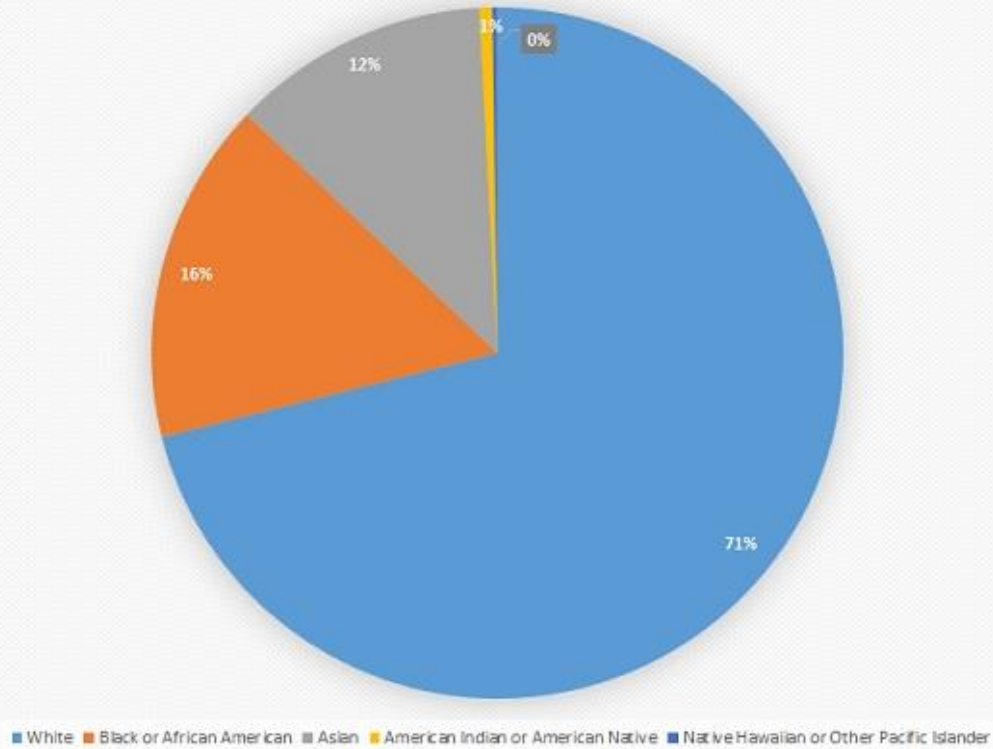
The City's CDBG expenditures continue to be focused on those at the lowest income levels. The chart below shows CDBG expenditures by income level for this program year, for all completed programs/projects. Over 97% of those served are low to moderate income persons.

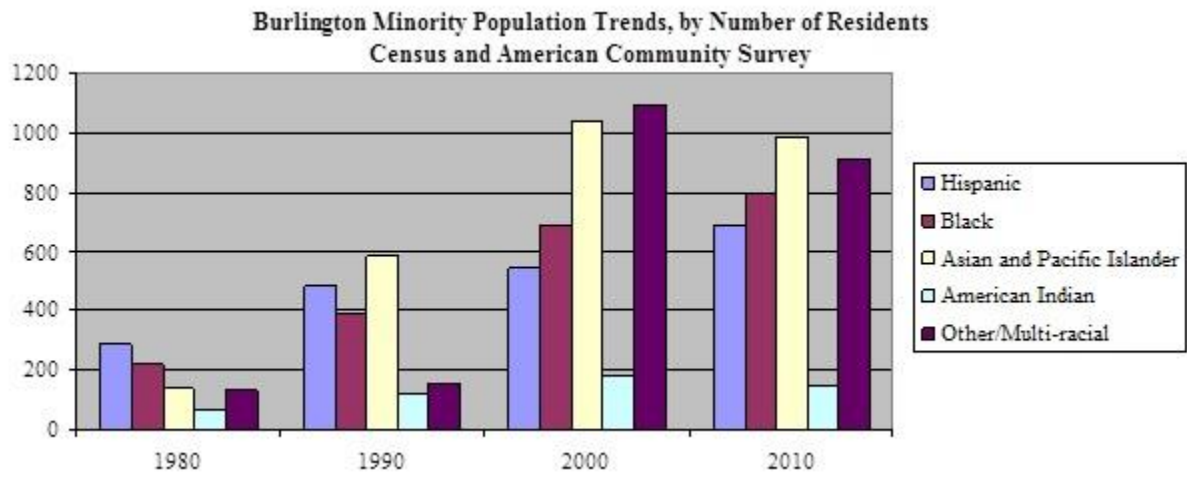
The racial mix reflects a growing disparity in relation to the population as a whole. For the following statistics, the 2010 Census figures by race and ethnicity are compared to racial composition of CDBG beneficiaries served. The majority of the beneficiaries served with CDBG funds are white, but still considerably less than the population of Burlington as a whole – 71%/88.9%. Black/African Americans comprise 16% of the CDBG population, compared to 3.9% of the general population. Asians are 12% of CDBG beneficiaries versus 3.6% of the total population. Hispanic or Latino of any race consists of 2.7% of the Burlington population and the same for the CDBG population.

CDBG Beneficiaries by Income Category



CDGB Benificiary Data by Race





CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG		1,640,757	703,740
HOME		1,034,372	159,504

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The resources available to our City, to serve our low- and moderate income residents, include federal, state, local and private sources. With Entitlement funds, the City expended \$703,740 of CDBG funds and \$159,504 in HOME funds. The City accessed all of the \$2,091,000 BEDI funds this past year. The City also spent \$78,785 in Health Homes funding and \$227,000 in AmeriCorps funding for a City-led cultural competency program and over \$480,739 in community justice grants. The additional leveraged funds, including match and CDBG leveraged dollars are detailed in the following sections.

Available CDBG and HOME funds, and expenditures, are shown below.

TABLE 1: AVAILABLE AND EXPENDED FORMULA FUNDS				
<i>Program Year 2014</i>				
Fund Source	Budgeted Available	Actual Available	Committed	Expended
CDBG Entitlement Allocation	716,684	716,684	716,684	429,167
CDBG Prior Year Funds	475,136	475,136	475,136	252,776
CDBG Program Income	21,797	21,797	21,797	21,797
CDBG-R	0	0	0	0
CDBG-R Program Income	0	0	0	0
Section 108	2,091,000	2,091,000	2,091,000	0
CDBG TOTAL	3,304,617	3,304,617	3,304,617	703,740
HOME Entitlement Allocation	388,428	388,428	388,428	35,743
HOME Prior Year Funds	0	359,255	359,255	122,621
HOME Program Income	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140
HOME TOTAL	389,568	748,823	748,823	159,504

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
	75%	75%	See below

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments**Narrative**

In general, the Burlington targets its CDBG and HOME funds to the City's Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) includes census tracts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 – roughly, the Old North End, downtown and the waterfront, Ward One including the Riverside Avenue corridor, and the area west of Pine Street down to Flynn Avenue. The NRSA is shaded in purple on the map that follows.

Of total non-administrative CDBG and HOME expenditures, \$319,789– was spent on programs /projects located in the NRSA this year. Programs located outside the NRSA, such as the Champlain Valley Agency on Aging's Case Management for Seniors program, serve a number of NRSA residents. So the dollar amount of NRSA expenditures is an estimate, not an exact number, of funds benefitting NRSA residents.



1. Burlington Neighborhood Revitalization Area

The implementation strategies for the Burlington Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area are outlined below, together with the actions that the City proposed to take in Program Year 2014 with its CDBG and HOME resources:

- A. Stimulate and support business growth/development on Riverside Ave., Smart Growth area, North Street area, and downtown.

Funded Projects/Programs:

- Sustainable Economic Development Strategies
- MicroEnterprise Assistance
- Women's Small Business Program
- Brownfields Program

Annual Benchmarks:

<u>Projected</u>	<u>Actual</u>
5 new business start-ups assisted in the Target Area	3 new business start-ups
5 businesses retained/expanded in the Target Area	2 businesses retained or expanded
5 jobs created / retained in the Target Area	5 new jobs created

B. Support workforce development and asset building opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents.

Funded Projects/Programs:

- YouthBuild Burlington
- Women's Small Business Program
- Volunteer Income Tax Assistance

Annual Benchmarks:

<u>Projected</u>	<u>Actual</u>
1 job training program serving Target Area residents	YouthBuild Burlington trained 18 residents in weatherization and other construction skills
2 entrepreneurial training programs serving Target Area residents	Women's Small Business Program served 6 Target Area Residents. MicroEnterprise Program served 15 Target Area residents.
1 program providing Target Area residents with access to tax refunds and associated savings opportunities and/or credit education/repair programs	Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program and Low-Income Credit Action program both operated in the Target Area.

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

The City leveraged \$29,571,169 of other public and private resources to meet identified needs through activities completed this year. These are other funds that the City and its subgrantees raised for their completed CDBG-funded activities as well as funds invested by outside entities. The sources of leveraged funds for HOME are in the table below. In addition, the leveraged funds by program type, Public Services, Housing, Economic Development, and Public Facilities/Infrastructure are detailed in the table labeled - CDBG Leveraged Funds in the following pages.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	832,209
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	832,209
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	71,202
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	761,007

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
435	28,220	28,320	0	335

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	3,790,309	0	0	0	0	3,790,309
Number	7	0	0	0	0	7
Sub-Contracts						
Number	15	0	0	0	0	15
Dollar Amount	2,248,279	0	0	0	0	2,248,279
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	3,790,309	0	3,790,309			
Number	7	0	7			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	11	0	11			
Dollar Amount	1,794,377	0	1,794,377			

Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dollar Amount	330,204	0	0	0	0	330,204

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		1	5,542,000			
Businesses Displaced		0	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0	78,877			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

Leverage Table for CDBG

PUBLIC SERVICES	\$4,661,041
Federal	\$1,176,566
HUD (Other)	\$74,142
Health & Human Services (HHS)	\$544,662
Department of Justice	\$377,116
Other	\$180,646
State	\$1,369,442
AHS	\$910,686
Other	\$458,756
Municipal	\$7,500
Burlington Housing Trust Fund	\$7,500
Private	\$1,527,499
United Way	\$539,544
Other (Foundations, Fundraising, etc.)	\$987,955
Other	\$580,034
Fees	\$580,034
HOUSING	\$21,180,817
Federal	\$5,023,533
HUD (Other)	\$5,023,533
State	\$1,717,000
Vermont Housing & Conservation Board	\$1,697,000
Efficiency Vermont	\$20,000
Municipal	\$71,500
Burlington Housing Trust Fund	\$71,500
Private	\$14,368,784
Owner	\$4,854,344
Private	\$9,434,440
Program Income	\$80,000
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	\$122,011
Private	\$122,011
Other (Foundations)	\$27,211
Program Revenues	\$94,800
PUBLIC FACILITIES/INFRASTRUCTURE	\$3,607,300
Federal	\$3,530,000
Other	\$3,530,000
State	\$3,800
Other	\$3,800
Private	\$53,500
Donation	\$53,500
Municipal	\$20,000
City of Burlington	\$20,000

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	15	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	76	46
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	91	46

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	25	28
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	6	6
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	60	12
Total	91	46

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

Affordable housing, producing new affordable rental units, preserving existing housing and rehabilitation of rental units continue to be key goals and the City's progress will be detailed next. The production is lagging for new affordable units, but the new units continue to be developed. These new units include the upcoming Bright Street Co-op and new affordable units at South Meadow. For a second year, we exceeded our goal for new homeowners which might signal a shift in the housing market and mortgage financing we have experienced for the past five years. Acquiring and renovating expiring subsidy units continues to be a high priority for this Jurisdiction. Although only 26% of this goal was realized during the last Consolidated Plan, the process to preserve the affordability of these units continues and should be realized in the next 5 years. Fifty units were completed at Bobbin Mill yet the project is not yet closed out. Larger development projects might take longer to complete, but they are not stalled.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Decent and affordable housing is the City's highest priority, projects that acquire, preserve, and create affordable housing will continue to be funded in subsequent Action Plans within this current 5 Year Consolidated Plan.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	4	11
Low-income	9	0
Moderate-income	4	0
Total	17	0

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

Housing is the essence of Burlington's neighborhoods. Support for affordable housing allows elders to remain in the homes and neighborhoods they know. Homebuyer purchase and rehabilitation programs allow the next generation of residents to own and modernize older homes.

Affordable housing is a balance to economic development. In boom times, affordable housing ensures that there is housing for workers and that rising prices do not displace residents. In a troubled economy, affordable housing development is an economic engine and its subsidies ensure that low-income residents are not made homeless. Finally, the use of affordable housing to redevelop distressed neighborhoods prevents the loss of value of the surrounding properties and encourages long-term investment by other property owners.

All the citizens of Burlington have the right to live and raise their families in homes that are safe and sound, at a cost that allows them to afford the other necessities of life. The free market for housing is often not a fair market for low-income residents, including the elderly and disabled, as well as many workers whose wages have not kept up with housing costs. Without rehabilitation and/or general housing assistance, housing conditions will deteriorate or become expensive to maintain, push people from their homes and leave others with no homes at all.

planBTV, a product of the HUD Sustainable Communities Initiative Planning Grant, emphasizes ways to promote and improve mixed use and quality urban design, affordable and workforce housing and especially housing for the downtown. In addition, the City also participated in the regional HUD Sustainable Communities grant, the ECOS Plan, to integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation and infrastructure investments. Ensuring the availability of a continuum of housing, for all residents of Burlington, continues to be a top priority for the City.

As a result of a study on downtown housing the Mayor's Office announced a draft Housing Action Plan. This comprehensive, 18-Point Housing Action Plan is aimed at reducing the cost of housing for all Burlington residents and supporting existing affordable housing options within the City. The Action Plan outlines specific initiatives aimed at reducing regulatory barriers to the development of new housing; expanding and applying municipal resources to new low and moderate-income housing; finding creative solutions to college student housing; preserving the character of historic neighborhoods and buildings; adopting innovative approaches to combating chronic homelessness; and ensuring appropriate housing options for the City's aging population. Detailed proposals include implementing form-based code in the City's Downtown and Waterfront areas, collaborating with area universities over a five year period to create 1,500 new, strategically located student beds to alleviate low vacancy rates in historic neighborhoods, reducing high residential zoning and building fees, and exploring the creation of a permanent, low-barrier cold weather shelter.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Continuum of Care services for the homeless in the Greater Burlington metropolitan area are delivered through a consortium of nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, housing developers, government agencies, and the Burlington Housing Authority.

The CoC utilizes several outreach procedures to engage homeless individuals and families. These include services and outreach from the local food shelf, daytime drop-in shelter, and Salvation Army. These agencies provide meals every day in our community and are the service providers that the homeless population routinely seeks out. The Daystation is a daytime shelter open 365 days a year that allows homeless individuals a place to receive mail, eat, and make phone calls. A SAMHSA funded PATH grant funds outreach work in our community for two outreach positions to find and connect with the homeless who are mentally ill and difficult to engage, offering persons who are experiencing homelessness community-based services. A street outreach team, funded by our Police Department and local businesses, provides outreach to individuals, families with children, and youth sleeping on the streets in our downtown area. An Adult Local Interagency Team helps to identify unsheltered persons and provide consultation and expertise to help resolve difficult situations involving chronically homeless persons with multiple physical or emotional issues in securing and utilizing services. The goal of the team is to help keep these clients within the community and out of the correctional system, hospital, or residential services, while helping them get the support and services they need to be safe and successful.

These teams identify individuals and families who are homeless and connect them with appropriate programs, services and housing options. Many agencies use the same intake form, and Vermont 211 also plays a significant role in centralized intake of this population.

This past year, the following outcomes were achieved:

- The local food shelf served over 1,300 individuals who were homeless.
- The Salvation Army served dinner to over 28,000 (duplicates) during the past year.
- COTS Daystation, a daytime shelter, served 665 homeless individuals with services this past year, with an average of 33 per day.
- SAMSHA/PATH outreach workers had contact/outreach with 187 different people over the last grant year and 389 people received a PATH-funded service during this past year.
- Street outreach team interacted over 3,200 times with 340 homeless individuals in the downtown area, homeless encampments, neighborhoods, at the airport, and in motels last year.

- Adult Interagency Team consulted on over 50 cases last year.
- Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity opened a warming shelter for 54 days this winter. This shelter served 92 individuals and through this program, 194 referrals were screened by CVOEO and received services within 3 days.
- A Stand Down for veterans offered services and assistance to many.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

There are two emergency shelters serving single adults including veterans: COTS Waystation and Anew Place. COTS operates the Firehouse and Main Street Family Shelters for households with children. The confidential shelter operated by Women Helping Battered Women serves homeless women and children fleeing domestic violence. Spectrum Youth and Family Services operates a shelter for homeless youth. Each shelter offers case management and housing search assistance to help participants move quickly out of shelter into transitional or permanent housing, with necessary follow-up support for maintaining housing. It remains a goal of the Jurisdiction and the Continuum to increase the actual number of permanent housing and permanent supportive housing options, so that participants will have opportunities to quickly transition out of the emergency shelters.

In addition to these programs, the State of Vermont serves the homeless who qualify with an Emergency Services Motel Voucher program with cold weather exemptions available to those in need when temperatures drop below freezing. Harbor Place, a former Econo-Lodge in nearby Shelburne, provides up to 55 beds of temporary housing. Units include single rooms with refrigerators and microwaves and one- and two-room kitchenette units. Homeless guests include DV victims, those with severe mental illness and those needing medical respite as well as the general homeless population. Onsite service providers include CVOEO, Safe Harbor (which includes some medical care onsite), WHBW, Howard, Reach-Up and the VNA for medical respite cases. Case managers are available 40 hours/week. There is a property manager onsite at night as well as during the day and on weekends.

Through the Emergency Solutions Grant, administered by the State of Vermont, 952 persons for a total of 39,303 bed nights or an average length of stay of 41.3 nights, were served. The shelters were opened 100% of the time and 100% of the clients met with a case manager within 3 days of entering the shelter. These numbers include one seasonal shelter (54 nights available). Twenty-one percent (21%) of the adults exited to stable permanent or transitional housing and 81% of the youth had safe exits.

Emergency Shelter Outcomes

With CDBG funding:

- COTS served 54 families with case management and 23 families were provided shelter. The average length of stay was 105 days.
- Women Helping Battered Women served 364 adults and children with emergency shelter and the average length of stay was 33 days. Fifty persons transitioned to permanent housing.

With other funding including local, private, state, and other federal funds:

- Anew Place (formerly Burlington Emergency Shelter) served 46 individuals between 7/1/14 and 6/30/15. The average age was 42 and the average length of stay was 226 days. Sixty-five percent (65%) were Vermonters, 47% had mental health challenges, 54% had a history of substance abuse, 6% were veterans, and 13% were victims of domestic violence.
- COTS served 234 unduplicated individuals with emergency shelter, and their average length of stay was 48 days.
- COTS Smith House Emergency Step Up Program served a total of 26 individuals with 21 exiting within the year and 57% securing permanent housing.
- Spectrum Youth Services served 27 youth at their emergency shelter, and the average length of stay was 90 days.
- At Harbor Place, 672 households were served this program year.

Transitional Housing is provided by several member agencies of the Continuum. COTS provides transitional housing to homeless individuals and families. The Howard Center's Transitional Housing Program provides housing for homeless persons with mental illnesses. Spectrum provides transitional housing for youth in the community. Women Helping Battered Women delivers transitional housing options for victims of domestic violence. Transitional housing is available for women exiting corrections. Veterans have transitional housing opportunities in nearby Winooski.

Transitional Housing Outcomes:

- Women Helping Battered Women served 16 adults and 18 children in Sophie's Place, transitional housing, for an average stay of 607 days. They also provided 40 adults and 51 children with rental assistance.
- Howard Center served 28 clients with their transitional housing program, Safe Havens with McKinney-Vento funding.
- COTS served a total of 26 households in the Canal Street Veterans Transitional Housing Program with 11 exiting within the year and 79% securing permanent housing.
- For Transitional Housing for youth, 20 youth stayed in Supportive Housing Programs between 7/1/14 and 6/30/15, and 4 exited to permanent housing during that time period.
- 12 of the 20 youth still reside in our Supportive Housing Programs at the end of this time period
- 12 of the 20 youth entered Supportive Housing via our Emergency Shelter
- The Family Supportive Housing (FSH) provided supportive and therapeutic services to 15 families (31 children) with complex needs from emergency shelter to transitional and permanent housing with leveraged private subsidy assistance.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

Several agencies administer prevention services that include back rent assistance, home heating fuel aid, transportation, tenants' rights advocacy and legal representation.

The Housing Assistance Program operated by the Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity (CVOEO) worked with 316 households from July 1, 2014 through the end of June 2015; 147 of these households were Burlington residents. In addition, 20-24 Rent Right classes were taught to a total of 96 Burlington residents.

The Chittenden Community Action Warmth program served 1,464 Chittenden County households during this past year, 525 of whom were Burlington residents. Some families needed assistance from this emergency home heating and utility program more than once during this recent long, cold winter. The Warmth program provided assistance to these households a total of 2,716 times; 997 of those assists were for the Burlington households.

The Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG) is a source of funding within the work of the Housing Assistance Program; ESG specifically focuses on stabilizing housing for households that were either homeless at the time of requesting assistance (Rapid Re-Housing), or were in danger of becoming homeless (Prevention). The Housing Assistance Program helped 152 household stabilize their housing through Prevention, and helped 39 households that were experiencing homelessness secure safe, long term housing (Rapid Re-Housing).

The statewide 10-Year VT Plan to End Homelessness includes a goal to create an accountability system to ensure all institutions do not routinely discharge people into homelessness or a homeless program through a clear state policy and mandate.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Burlington is committed to the retention of affordable housing units with expiring tax credits. The CoC and its partners are committed to transitioning homeless persons into permanent housing and independent living and shortening the time individuals experience homelessness. Agencies focus on the Housing First approach.

In October 2014, various agencies across the Chittenden County Continuum of Care organized a homeless registry event to survey persons experiencing homelessness in Burlington. The registry effort mobilized 74 volunteers with a collective volunteer time of 435 hours to survey 205 individuals and families in encampments, shelters, meal sites, and on the streets in the early morning hours. The purpose of the survey was to create a by-name vulnerability index to know who's out there and in need of assistance and to target and prioritize permanent supportive housing resources for the most vulnerable and needy. Since October, 39 individuals and families surveyed have been housed, 19 of which were found to be highly vulnerable according to our assessment.

Housing Outcomes:

BHA continues to assist the homeless with permanent supportive housing utilizing shelter plus care funding, serving 50 individuals this past year.

Pathways Vermont's Housing First program provides permanent supportive housing to individuals with histories of chronic homelessness who are living with a psychiatric disability and other co-occurring conditions. Pathways' unique model of service delivery has been proven effective in engaging individuals who are unable or unwilling to work with more traditional resources. The Housing First program supports individuals to immediately access independent housing and supports clients in maintaining their tenancy with local landlords. Last year, Pathways supported 55 individuals in Chittenden County who had not maintained housing with other providers. In 2014 Pathways was awarded provisional Specialized Service Agency designation by the Department of Mental Health. This designation sustains funding for ongoing wraparound services that support individuals to maintain their housing and achieve other major goals.

Burlington agencies utilize a range of housing retention programs to assist at risk households in maintaining their housing. These services include any wrap-around support services, a hoarding task force, landlord advocacy, and a Risk Guarantee Fund used to mitigate risks on the most hard to house persons.

Retention/rapid-rehousing outcomes:

With McKinney-Vento funding, the Advocacy Project, a network of 5 nonprofit organizations, provided case management and support services to 524 homeless individuals and families to stabilize their housing.

The City provided \$5,000 to the Housing Resource Center in addition to their other funding and the HRC

prevented 232 households from becoming homeless and provided 235 households with financial assistance and counseling to facilitate a move from homelessness to permanent housing.

The ESG program in Chittenden County served 339 persons in 236 households with homeless prevention and rapid rehousing services, and approximately 26% of those served were literally homeless.

Homeless Assistance

Youth exiting foster care in Vermont have two primary supports that protect them from being discharged into homelessness as they exit legal custody at age 18: Youth Development Program funded with federal Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and state funds & Act 74 Youth in Transition Extended Care Program. These programs are in addition to the programming run directly by the VT AHS-Dept. of Children & Families Services. In this program, a number of youth formerly in foster care are supported with case management and connected to long-term rental assistance with local Housing Authorities, including a VT State Housing Authority Sect. 8 HCV waitlist preference for youth aging out of foster care as part of the HUD Family Unification/Youth-in-Transition Programs.

One Shelter plus Care program, funded within the Continuum of Care funding, served 13 youth in permanent supportive housing between 7/1/2014 and 6/30/2015.

Pathways' Housing First additionally supported 17 individuals to maintain independent housing who were previously being held in the correctional system for lack of an acceptable residence. These individuals all had long histories of involvement in the institutional circuit, cycling between incarceration, homelessness and other institutions without successfully maintaining housing.

Persons discharged from a mental health treatment or community bed receive state-funded assistance through the VT Dept. of Mental Health Subsidy & Care Program, VT DMH Housing Contingency Fund and the VT DMH Housing Recovery Fund. In addition, state agencies collaborate with the Burlington Housing Authority and other affordable housing agencies to utilize Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Programs for tenant-based and project-based rental assistance units funded by the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program. Patients are routinely discharged to Howard Center transitional or step-down programs such as Second Spring, Meadowview, Next Door Program, and 72 North Winooski group home which are not McKinney Vento funded programs. Some persons leaving corrections can go to their previous residence, a transitional housing program for offenders, or to live with family. Northern Lights is an 11-bed supportive home for women returning from prison. The women's rent is subsidized while in the house (if they qualify); and upon successful completion of the program, they are given a Burlington Housing Authority (BHA) Section 8 housing choice voucher to take into the community. Dismas House serves 10 residents. Phoenix House RISE houses men out of prison and in early recovery from substance abuse for 3 to 24 months.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Burlington Housing Authority's focus this past year has been converting its public housing stock to project-based Section 8 vouchers through the HUD Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program.

In November 2014, BHA's 200 Public Housing apartments for seniors and people with disabilities (Decker Tower Apartments at 203 St. Paul Street and Champlain Apartments at 10 North Champlain Street) were converted. This RAD transaction was the first in Vermont and one of the first in New England.

BHA received a Commitment to Enter into a Housing Assistance Payment (CHAP) from HUD for its 134 family Public Housing apartments (Franklin Square Apartments, Riverside Apartments and Hillside Terrace Apartments). BHA anticipates RAD conversion by December 2015, after which it will no longer have any apartments under the Public Housing program.

Highlights of BHA's accomplishments for the year ending June 30, 2015 include:

- Maintained its High Performer status for both the Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs
- RAD conversion of its public housing stock, as outlined above
- Maintained a 99% lease-up rate at its public housing properties
- Worked with over 100 households seeking to achieve financial self-sufficiency through the FSS program, with over 30% of these families building savings accounts for homeownership or other goals.
- Continued participation in the SASH program, in conjunction with its Wellness Programs, in all three of its high rises.
- Continued the DREAM program, a collaboration with students from Saint Michael's College and UVM, providing mentoring services to children at Franklin Square Apartments and Riverside Apartments.
- Completed its successful efforts to acquire and renovate privately owned Section 8 project-based developments in order to assure their perpetual affordability.
- Continued its program activities assisting individuals returning to the community from incarceration, earning a 'Best Practices' acknowledgment by HUD
- Continued its Housing Retention Program with funding from the Vermont Agency of Human Services and Women Helping Battered Women.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

During this program year, there were no active resident organizations in BHA's public housing developments.

BHA continued encouraging public housing residents to become more involved through the following initiatives:

- The BHA board continued, when possible, to rotate its monthly meetings among BHA projects so that every resident can conveniently attend a BHA board meeting (if they so choose).
- The BHA Resident Advisory Board (RAB) with representatives from all its public housing developments and from the Section 8 program met periodically to provide input on BHA's Plans and Policies.
- One BHA program participant serves on the BHA Board of Commissioners.

In addition, through the Section 8 Homeownership Program, four new families achieved the dream of homeownership this past year.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The Burlington Housing Authority is designated as a High Performer and currently does not require or receive financial assistance for its public housing developments from the City of Burlington.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

The City continues to explore changes in residential parking and its impact on housing development. As a follow up to planBTV, the City has received a Downtown Housing Strategy Report which examines public policies in order to facilitate infill development and diversified housing options in the City and especially in the downtown area.

The City is currently in the process of exploring the adoption of a Form-Based Code. A form-based code is a land development regulation that fosters predictable built results and a high-quality public realm by using physical form (rather than separation of uses) as the organizing principle for the code. A form-based code offers a powerful alternative to conventional zoning regulation.

In March 2015, Mayor Miro Weinberger announced a comprehensive, 20-Point Housing Action Plan in five categories aimed at reducing the cost of housing for all Burlington residents and supporting existing affordable housing options within the City. The Action Plan outlines specific initiatives aimed at reducing regulatory barriers to the development of new housing, expanding and applying municipal resources to new low and moderate-income housing, finding creative solutions to college student housing, preserving the character of historic neighborhoods and buildings, adopting innovative approaches to combating chronic homelessness, and ensuring appropriate housing options for the City's aging population. The Plan continues to be refined and it is hoped that the City Council will adopt the plan in the coming months.

The regulatory barriers mentioned in the Plan include:

- Consider the elimination of parking minimums downtown;
- Review/revise of the Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance;
- Take a regional approach to housing initiatives and transportation needs
- Reform the Building Code
- Explore the adoption of a rehabilitation code
- Reduce inappropriately high residential zoning and building fees
- Review South End zoning and housing policies as part of planBTV South End

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The following actions were taken to address obstacles in meeting underserved needs in Burlington within this program year:

We All Belong program includes a yearlong organization change process where city departments, schools, and nonprofits conduct an assessment and develop a strategic plan to create system changes to meet underserved populations.

The City, through its Public Engagement Specialist, enhanced coordination with the Refugee and Immigrant Service Provider Network, the Association of Africans Living in Vermont, the Vermont Refugee Resettlement Program, and other New American leadership organizations to identify and meet unmet needs of refugee and immigrant populations. Recent outcomes include ensuring New Americans with limited English proficiency have interpreted and understandable information about access to amenities and services in the City. City boards and commissions have become increasingly diverse and more representative of the community in the past year. Barriers to filling out employment and service applications have been removed or lowered. In addition, the staff members of CEDO received specific information on the refugee population during two staff meetings this past year.

The City identified youth as being a segment of the population underserved. As a result, the Mayor's Youth Council and City Hall Internship Program were created to support youth engagement and hear youth perspectives. Mayor's Youth Council generally has between 15-20 high school-age participants at a time, is fully student-led, and qualifies students for a partial elective credit at the local high school. The City Hall Internship Program has seen over 80 participants in six departments of all ages, backgrounds, and interests.



2. 2014 City Hall Interns Meet with the Mayor

It was also noted that within the City, residents with accessibility issues were underserved. Reinvigoration of Mayor's Advisory Committee on Accessibility now addresses physical, programmatic, and cultural barriers for people with disabilities. A City celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act drew 150 participants and the City received an award from the Vermont Center for Independent Living for its work to make the City more accessible and equitable.

In order to focus on seniors of all backgrounds and address housing and transportation needs, the Mayor has visited several senior centers with appropriate staff to incorporate feedback from residents who would otherwise not be able to attend City meetings. The City is discussing plans to better serve local seniors and partnering with United Way, and Parks and Recreation along with CEDO.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

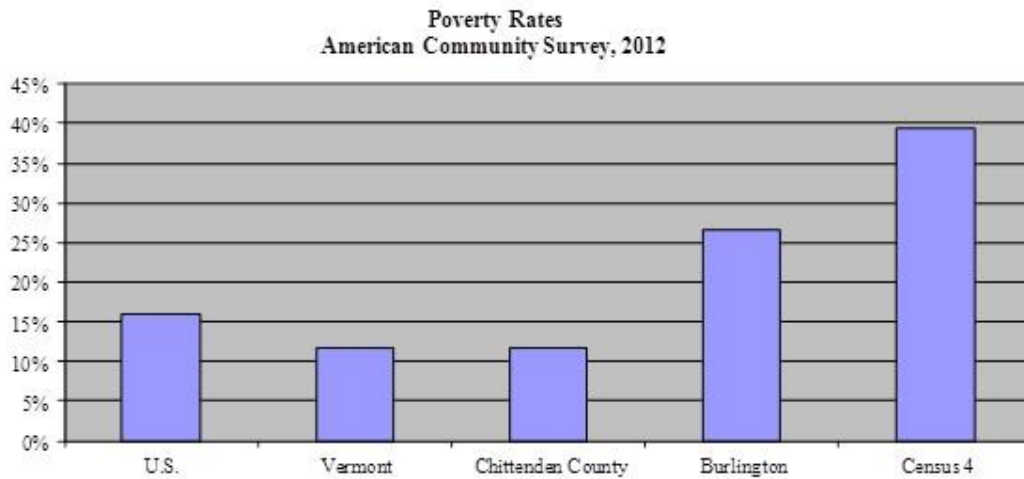
The City of Burlington has received its fourth 3 year \$3,400,000 Lead- Based Paint Hazard grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. These funds are administered through the Community and Economic Development Office by the Burlington Lead Program (BLP) to reduce lead-based paint hazards in eligible housing units to eliminate childhood lead poisoning.

During the reporting period of July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015, BLP was closing out one grant and starting another one. Accomplishments include the following:

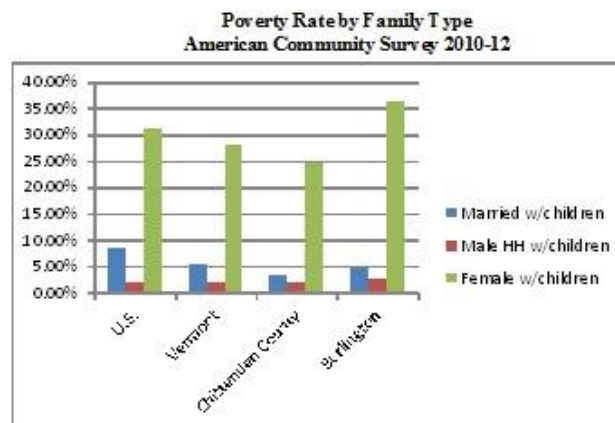
- Completed testing for Lead-Based Paint hazards in 52 housing units Performed Lead Hazard Control activities on 40 housing units
- Trained 115 individuals on the VT Essential Maintenance Practices Lead Law (EMP)
- Trained 12 YouthBuild members on the EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP)
- Trained 11 individuals in Lead Abatement Worker/Supervisor
- Conducted 45 Outreach and Education events that reached over 5980 individuals

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

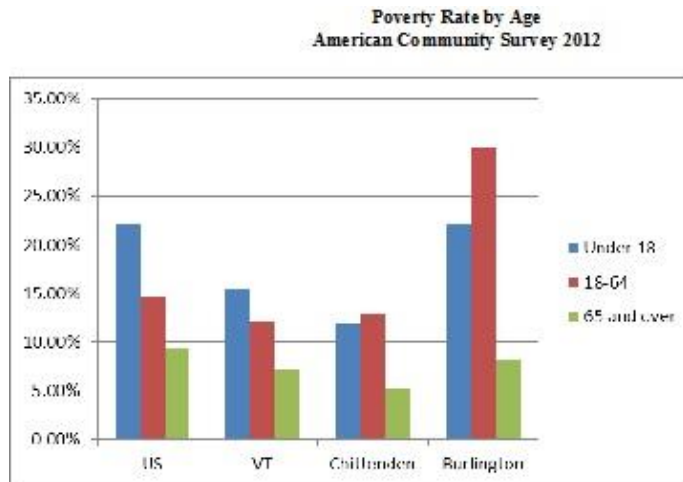
Poverty is a regional, national and sometimes generational issue and many factors contributing to poverty lie outside of local control. Poverty disproportionately affects children and young adults (although the poverty rate among young adults in Burlington is distorted by the college student population) and women raising families as single parents. According to the American Community Survey 2010- 2012, 26% of Burlington residents overall and 36.5% of families with a female head of household live in poverty. Within Chittenden County, people living in poverty are concentrated within Burlington and the adjoining city of Winooski. Portions of Burlington's Old North End neighborhoods have the highest poverty rates of any census tracts in the state. The City invests a substantial portion of its Entitlement funding (over 81% in 2014) into programs serving the NRSA. These programs are designed to both prevent vulnerable City residents from falling into long-term poverty and provide the necessary supports to enable vulnerable City residents to pull themselves out of long-term poverty.



Poverty Rates - Burlington experiences a higher poverty rate than that of Chittenden County and Vermont as a whole. There are also significant census tracts with a higher percentage of poverty and those are located within our old North End and our NRSA. The map of our NRSA is contained under geographic areas.



Poverty by Family Type - In Burlington, families with a female head of household follow the national trend of experiencing the highest rate of poverty compared to other family types.



Poverty Rate by Age - Poverty disproportionately affects children and young adults (although the poverty rate among young adults in Burlington is distorted by the college student population) and women raising families as single parents.

Specific actions taken this year to reduce the number of families in poverty include the following:

The Burlington Early Learning Initiative, a Mayoral Initiative, seeks to give every child in Burlington a healthy start by creating more equitable access to affordable, high quality early care and education. This can be accomplished through parent mentorship delivered through evidence-based home visiting, scholarships for low-income families, and rigorous measurement of outcomes. A one-year grant from the Permanent Fund for Vermont's Children allows the Burlington ELI to design and begin implementing a pilot program to demonstrate this strategy's effectiveness at improving school readiness and 3rd grade reading proficiency as well as reducing special education costs and other community impacts of cyclical poverty that lead to poor educational and population health outcomes.

Vermont's population is becoming more diverse and reflective of a global citizenry. The City runs the We All Belong Program to support Burlington's non-profits, schools and city departments to create more inclusive workplaces and to improve service provision to Burlington's diversifying community. Over the last year, 14 nonprofit organizations, schools and City departments participated in the program; more than 120 staff, volunteers and board members received more than 50 hours of training and coaching to support organizational and personal change.

In addition to this training and coaching, the program supports organization change by placing 27 full and part-time AmeriCorps members in city departments, nonprofit organizations, and agencies. These members serve with our partners to accomplish their equity goals and to improve service provision to underserved populations. The City has successfully recruited AmeriCorps State members from marginalized and underserved populations, supporting the development of leadership skills and

reflecting their views and voices.

CEDO's Burlington Community Justice Center (CJC) provides a community-based response to crime and conflict utilizing the principles of restorative justice to mend the harm crime and conflict causes to victims, the community and offenders. Its role is to work with and along-side its partners in the criminal justice system accomplishing the following this past year:

- Contacted 2859 victims of crimes that happened in Burlington and of those, provided 178 victims of crime with direct services and support through a national demonstration project entitled, Parallel Justice for Victims of Crime.
- Provided 303 low-level offenders with an alternative way to be held accountable for their actions by participating in Restorative Justice Panels. Participants met with a group of community volunteers, the victim (or victim's proxy) of their crime and made amends for their actions.
- Developed workforce opportunities to gain soft and marketable skills for 132 offenders returning to the community following their incarceration by partnering with VABIR (Vermont Association for Business Industry and Rehabilitation). Twenty-three enrolled in intensive training programs developed in collaboration with our program and community partners and another 26 individuals gained employment.
- Three returning offenders served through the intensive Circles of Support and Accountability, a program intended for individuals who are both high risk and high need. One individual was re-incarcerated on a technical violation and two are currently involved. One more individual has been accepted and are awaiting approved housing but the circle has been meeting for 5 months in the facility.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Because Vermont and Burlington are small communities, there is overall good coordination and little duplication of services locally. The local nonprofit infrastructure is diverse, and the local public housing authority and housing trust have the capacity to acquire, rehabilitate, construct and manage an expanding supply of perpetually affordable housing.

There is room for improvement. For example, in the immigrant population where language and culture are often barriers to service, improved access to services, better outreach, and communication to residents is needed. In addition, agencies as well as City departments need to build capacity to serve a more diverse population. To this end, the City accomplished the following this past year:

The City developed a Diversity & Equity Core Team that includes key community stakeholders to help implement the components of the Diversity & Equity Strategic Plan that fall under Mayoral initiatives. Key initiatives include hiring practices, access to services, and evaluative tools that ensure our actions are addressing the needs of families in poverty and other marginalized communities. This

past year, all City employees received diversity training.



We All Belong AmeriCorps State Members 2014-2015

We All Belong program provides coaching and training for participating organizations to evaluate bias throughout their systems and to develop planning and methods to create more equitable systems. Building internal capacity in organizations to develop and implement on-going cultural competency work is key to the success of an organization's growth and development over the long term. As one of last year's partners commented "Before We All Belong we did different things related to diversity but now we are more informed, our efforts are infused and systemic" (VT Legal Aid).

In addition to this training and coaching, organizational change is supported through the placement of 27 full and part-time AmeriCorps members in city departments, nonprofit organizations, and agencies. These members serve with our partners to accomplish their equity goals and to improve service provision to underserved populations. The City has successfully recruited AmeriCorps State members from marginalized and underserved populations, supporting the development of leadership skills and reflecting their views and voices.

Additionally, the private sector enhances the City's community development and housing efforts. Architects, engineers and attorneys assist nonprofit developers by providing skills and services to implement housing project. Burlington's banks have responded to a changing market and changing obligations under the federal Community Reinvestment Act by finding a number of innovative ways of support new housing models, housing organizations, and approaches to affordable housing production. Local lenders also support neighborhood revitalization and small business development, financial education, and free tax preparation services for low-income taxpayers. The Burlington business community has been actively represented on most community advisory committees. They have provided resources and opportunities for residents to improve their quality of life.

Recognizing that parking is a major issue to our downtown employers, CEDO collaborated with City and business partners to address concerns. New technology was installed in the Downtown Core, rates and enforcement times were changed to enhance downtown vitality, and a Downtown Parking Plan was completed and prepared for Council approval.

Working collaboratively with the Church Street Marketplace, free Wi-Fi was brought to the Marketplace.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City is the Collaborative Applicant for the Chittenden Continuum of Care (CoC). The very purpose and function of the CoC is to enhance and ensure coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

The City participated in technical assistance provided by HUD for the purpose of enhanced coordination and assessment for the Continuum. As a result, the CoC adopted a new governing structure that will allow for more efficient policy and decision making as well as public input. This year the Alliance (Continuum of Care) completed its change in Governance structure and started quarterly public meetings. In addition, an active sub-committee presented a proposal on a coordinated entry system using the VISPDAT tool for those needing permanent supportive housing. The proposal was approved and will be implemented this coming year. After a comprehensive HMIS investigative process, the Alliance Steering Committee also voted on a new Homeless Management Information System Lead Agency and software. This change, being implemented by 10/1/15 should help our CoC with strategic planning and the management of our current homeless population.

Various agencies across the Chittenden County Continuum of Care organized a homeless registry event in October of 2014 to survey persons experiencing homelessness in Burlington. 74 volunteers were mobilized to survey 205 individuals and families in encampments, shelters, meal sites, and on the streets in the early morning hours, with a collective volunteer time of 435 hours. The purpose of the survey was to target and prioritize permanent supportive housing resources for the most vulnerable individuals and create a by-name vulnerability index to know who's out there and in need of assistance. Since October, 39 individuals and families surveyed have been housed, 19 of which were found to be highly vulnerable according to our assessment.

Working in conjunction with United Way of Chittenden County, CEDO continued to use the coordinated application for CDBG funding that allowed social service agencies to answer many of the same questions for both funders. Further community collaboration continues with Chittenden's Collective Impact Initiative as partner community organizations, civic leaders, government organizations and United Way come together to address the community's biggest needs. This year, the community engaged in an in-depth conversation on the opiate addiction issue.

The Community Development and Neighborhood Revitalization committee of the City Council continued to meet, focusing on a Housing Action Plan for the City's Downtown Core. Members of the City government (multiple departments) and representatives of the University of Vermont, Champlain College, and University of Vermont Medical Center routinely meet with constituents, nonprofit

representatives and land owners to address shared challenges.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

There are several groups, in addition to the City, who are committed to reviewing progress with implementation of the 2010 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Vermont Legal Aid's (VLA's) Housing Discrimination Law Project, a HUD FHIP grantee (VLA/FHIP) has engaged in activities that directly address three of these impediments in the time period 7/1/2014 – 6/30/15. In addition, Champlain Valley's Office of Economic Opportunity's Fair Housing Project, has engaged in activities that directly address these impediments in the time period 7/1/2014 – 6/30/15.

The impediments identified were:

Impediment 1: High rental and homeownership prices, as well as limited land and public resources have a disparate impact on people in protected classes who have low income by limiting their housing options.

Actions taken this year to address this impediment included:

- The City is sharing best practices and data, answering questions and advocating regionally for a wide range of housing policies that promote housing development that will benefit people in protected classes through its participation in the Chittenden County Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant stakeholders group.
- The City helped to provide sufficient resources for the Champlain Housing Trust redevelopment plans for the Bright Street Co-op project. No publically-assisted affordable housing units were lost to conversion to market rate units, conversion to commercial use or by demolition.
- The City is in regular communication with both the University of Vermont (UVM) and Champlain College about upcoming enrollment plans, housing development plans, and other creative housing options. Increasing the supply of student housing will increase the supply of affordable rental housing available to non-student renters in protected classes.
- The City advocated for an increase to the City's Housing Trust Fund and will make available almost double the amount of funding to go to affordable housing projects.

Impediment 2: Some housing professionals' policies and practices limit housing options for protected classes.

Actions taken this year to address this impediment included:

- CEDO and the Code Enforcement Office continue to hand out Fair Housing booklets to landlords during inspections of registered rental properties, with around one-third of all city rental properties routinely inspected annually.
- With ongoing City funding, the Champlain Housing Trust's Homeownership Center is providing interpreters for its eight-hour homeownership classes.
- CHT offers Ready Set Rent, a program designed to remove credit and other barriers to renting an apartment. The program serves rental applicants who have been denied a CHT apartment because of poor credit or no credit history. Once an applicant completes their education and develops an action plan to address their credit, CHT applies \$100 towards one month's rent. Many vulnerable tenants who were previously denied an apartment are now developing solid rental histories through this program.
- RentRight offered 20 -24 courses to 96 Burlington attendees. The Program combines the expertise of three programs in one educational setting. Vermont Tenants, Financial Futures and Housing Assistance programs have teamed up to create and implement it. Participants attend 10 hours of course work and individual sessions as well as commit to follow-up work with the program. The curriculum covers credit repair and building, spending management skills, setting financial goals, communicating with and understanding the landlord's perspective; legal responsibilities and avoiding eviction. Those who successfully complete the course earn a Preferred Renter card, giving them a significant edge in a tight housing market.
- VLA's FHIP continually conducts paired fair housing testing and has published two reports of its systemic and complaint-based testing results, furthering fair housing by adding to the information available to analyze the types and prevalence of such discrimination. Publication of the data also served another AFFH goal identified in this impediment by educating and informing the public and housing providers. VLA published its most recent testing findings in June, 2014.

Impediment 3: Discrimination against people in protected classes by real estate and other housing professionals may go undetected and unaddressed if not adequately monitored and enforced. Considering the growing number of residents in protected classes, there is greater need for fair housing awareness, education and enforcement opportunities.

Actions taken this year to address this impediment included:

- The City, in association with the Fair Housing Project, sponsored a Heart and Home art project during April in celebration of Fair Housing Month. It was organized in collaboration between ONE Art Center, Fair Housing Project, and Burlington City Arts plus others. Exhibit and performance venues included but were not limited to: ONE Art Center, North End Studio, Radio Bean, Burlington City Hall, and Arts Riot. Many exhibits were up for the entire month and all exhibits and performances revolved around some aspects of home, affordability, inclusion and diversity.
- The City convenes a Realtor Luncheon with a panel featuring the CVOEO Fair Housing Project to

educate Realtors about their Fair Housing obligations.

- Assist the CVOEO Fair Housing Project in neighborhood outreach meetings promoting the benefits of inclusive communities and affordable housing. This past year, 4 Fair Housing presentations were given to neighborhood planning assemblies to a total of 75 people.
- Convene a Burlington Fair Housing Working Group, a consortium of housing providers, social workers, and municipal officials that will work to ensure that the City takes affirmative steps to address identified impediments to fair housing choice.
- The Fair Housing Project distributed 60 Fair Housing Guides for Families including 10 each in English, Somali, Burmese, Nepali, Chinese and Arabic at the libraries in Burlington, South Burlington and Winooski. In addition, Guides were distributed to the Vermont Refugee Resettlement Program and the Association of Africans Living in Vermont.
- VLA's testing and report of findings has affirmatively furthered fair housing by detecting violations and making them known. VLA also monitors and responds to discriminatory advertisements for housing informing the poster that the advertisement is discriminatory and requesting that they change the language of the advertisement. VLA receives over 100 fair housing complaints per year and provides a wide range of legal services from legal advice to representation in discrimination enforcement actions in state and federal courts.

Impediment 4: Burlington's lack of enough housing units designed to accommodate people with disabilities who need accessibility modifications, frail elders, and/or larger families limits the housing choices of these protected classes.

Actions taken this year to address this impediment included:

- CEDO continues to operate an accessibility modification program for both rental and owner-occupied housing. In an effort to increase accessibility in Burlington, CEDO is collaborating with the Vermont Center for Independent Living and leveraging CDBG funds to modify single family homes and apartments. CEDO has reached out to non-profit partners such as the Champlain Housing Trust and Northgate Apartments to improve accessibility.
- The City works proactively to ensure that our HOME funded projects comply with the requirements of Section 504 and 24 CFR part 8 Subpart C.
- The Burlington Advisory Committee on Accessibility advocated for consideration of people with disabilities and elder housing in the Burlington Housing Action Plan. They also encouraged departmental training on accessibility led by the Vermont Center for Independent Living, a statewide organization that supports mobility and independence in the home and built environment for people with disabilities.
- At the City's request to accommodate larger families which are disproportionately families of color, the nonprofit housing development organizations have included some 3 bedroom units in plans for new rental developments.
- The City provides annual operating support and CDBG funds to HomeShare Vermont in support of elderly and persons with disabilities. Home-sharing is a simple idea where two or more

people share a home to their mutual benefit, just like an old fashioned barter. A person offers accommodations in exchange for help around the house, rent, or a combination of the two. In FY14, HomeShare helped 73 elderly or disabled people stay in their home.

- VLA represents approximately 25 people with disabilities annually on a range of fair housing issues from how to request a reasonable modification or reasonable accommodation to actions in before the Human Rights Commission, state and federal courts.

Impediment 5: Housing development and occupancy policies run the risk of limiting the number of affordable housing units most needed by protected classes.

Actions taken this year to address this impediment included:

- CEDO continues to advocate for Fair Housing in discussions regarding enforcement of the limit on the number of unrelated adults. When the City Council expanded to the Residential High Density zoning District the 4-person limitation on the number Unrelated Adults living in a housing unit, they grandfathered all existing properties where more than 4 unrelated adults are living.
- In the draft Housing Action Plan, the City will continue to examine policies and regulations that negatively impact our affordable housing market.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

All CDBG subrecipient activities are monitored through program reports submitted by subgrantees with each request for funds. In addition, staff make onsite monitoring visits to subrecipients each year based on factors such as: whether the subrecipient is a new organization or a new CDBG grantee, how long it has been since the last onsite monitoring visit, whether there were problems revealed during the last monitoring visit, whether the program reports indicate a need for onsite monitoring, whether there have been significant changes in subrecipient staff, and the size of the grant. Program staff made onsite visits to several subrecipients this past year.

HOME subgrantee activities are monitored through annual project reports submitted by subgrantees and through onsite visits. The purpose of the project reports is to ensure that (a) for rental housing, all HOME-assisted housing units meet federal regulations for rent and income levels as well as compliance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and other federal requirements; and (b) for homebuyer projects, all HOME-assisted housing units are owner occupied and in compliance with other federal requirements. This year, program staff performed a desk review (including receipt of inspection reports) for all nonprofit recipients of HOME funds. Program staff did onsite monitoring of all nonprofit recipients of HOME funds and made onsite inspections of selected units owned by the Champlain Housing Trust, Burlington Housing Authority and Cathedral Square Corporation.

CEDO has developed a web-based registry of self-certified Disadvantaged Business Enterprises and does outreach to local businesses to make them aware that the registry can help them access contracting opportunities. This registry, together with the state's online DBE registry, is available to City departments and to subrecipients for their procurement processes. Periodically CEDO publishes a public notice soliciting MBE, DBE, and Section 3 contractors for inclusion on the online registry. Further, CEDO's Housing Division works closely with the Economic Development team to reach out to known MBE, DBE, and Section 3 contractors to include on the list. Finally, HOME recipients are required in the written agreements to, using the CEDO and State of Vermont registries, make the HOME-assisted project bidding opportunity available to MBE, DBE and Section 3 contractors.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

The Community & Economic Development Office is the lead agency responsible for overseeing the development of the CAPER and for administering the CDBG and HOME programs. The Citizen Participation Plan was followed for the development of this Report. A public hearing was held on September 21, 2015. The hearing was published in a local paper and reasonable notice was provided to residents to comment on the performance report.

During the Public Hearing, Councilor Sharon Bushor commented that it is amazing what less than 1 million dollars can do in the right hands. Whenever she reads the CAPER she is impressed with the amount of essential services and training that has been accomplished. She asked the Administration if there is any effort by the community or the Administration to support this funding in Congress. If not, she suggests we do that.

Mayor Weinberger responded to the question and noted his participation in the US Conference of Mayors. This organization actively lobbies and supports these Entitlement programs. He understands Councilor Bushor's point that the Administration could do more to advocate for this funding.

Councilor Bushor clarified that she would like to know if there is anything that community members can do to express their support.

Marcy Esbjerg, Assistant Director of Community, Housing, and Opportunities Programs shared that there is a current initiative to support the continuation of HOME program funding that community members could support. She also mentioned that our federal delegation is very supportive of these programs and noted that Senator Leahy is a leading force in supporting them in the Senate.

Councilor Adam Roof asked for clarification on the terms training and technical assistance as used in the CAPER. Marcy Esbjerg responded saying that technical assistance is support and training provided to businesses or service providers in order to assist them in delivering their programs better, and training refers to direct training of individuals such as the job training that ReSOURCE YouthBuild provides to individual participants.

The CAPER was published online on the City's website and over 1,200 citizens were made aware of the published report and the ability to make comments via a weekly electronic newsletter, the Buzz. Comments were also solicited from the Continuum of Care through their mailing list.

The following comments and questions were received during the public comment period. All comments were accepted and responses are included.

1. Affordable housing is listed a number of times but the AMI for those units is not clear. It would

be nice to make it clear what this is, if it changes and what those changes are.

- The Area Median Income (AMI) is listed on the CEDO/CDBG website and is updated annually, around February or March, when the figures are released from HUD. Since the report is intended for HUD, it would not normally be included. The office will consider adding this information to the appendix,
2. The “Neighborhood Revitalization Area” map on page 17 is a huge area and it is unclear more specifically where ONE, downtown, Pine St or Hill Section. It may be strange to list names of businesses or business owners but it would be nice to know how many businesses have received help of some kind in these different areas of the city.
 - The office will review whether the map can be updated with key landmarks. The Hill Section is not included in the NRSA. We do list the number of businesses that received assistance however we do not specify all the business names.
 3. Women's Small Business Program was mentioned a few times but it didn't seem clear that it was the Mercy Connections program, which I assume it is.
 - Yes, the Women’s Small Business Program is administered by Mercy Connections and has been a key sub-recipient of CDBG funds for many years.
 4. Average length of stay ANEW was 226 days...what's being done to find these folks permanent, stable housing?
 - This shelter program is beginning to operate as a transitional housing program; hence the stay is longer. Within every homeless program, the agency has case managers who help the clients look for permanent housing. As noted in the report, with a low vacancy rate in Chittenden County and other presenting issues, this is often times a significant hurdle for our homeless neighbors.
 5. Women Helping Battered Women average 600 days...is that typical?
 - Again, this program is one of transitional housing, hence a longer stay. The Women Helping Battered Women emergency housing program average stay is noted on page 28 as 33 days.
 6. Where is CEDO on building more affordable units? Bright Street is starting, is there other projects being worked on or is it all about rehabbing and maintaining current stock? If there is more affordable units being built it would be good to again know what the AMI range is that they include.
 - CEDO does not build affordable units. Rather, CEDO partners with local agencies like Champlain Housing Trust and Burlington Housing Authority with both Federal and local funds to preserve and create affordable units. After the Bright Street Co-op, the next big project will be the Burlington College land.
 7. Underserved needs: Making Church Street and City Hall Park child-friendly. Lots of great resources in the City and at UVM.

- Thank you for this comment and suggestion. As plans for the revisioning of City Hall Park are pursued, the public will have the opportunity to weigh in. The comment on Church Street Marketplace will be forwarded to the appropriate department.
8. What clear actions will be taken to help those with disabilities? There's nothing currently in there.
- The City has a very active Mayor's Advisory Committee on Accessibility which addresses physical, programmatic and cultural barriers for people with disabilities. This initiative is discussed on pages 36-37.
9. What is CEDO doing to specifically help single mothers, esp since rate of poverty for single moms is higher in Burlington than the nation?
- Again, CEDO is not a direct service agency. Rather, CEDO takes priorities like these and considers single mother projects and applications that come forward for grant opportunities with higher points. That said, the Women's Small Business Program and other MicroEnterprise programs, child care programs and the Early Learning Initiatives all assist single mothers.
10. Curious about how they got this data: "- Poverty disproportionately affects children and young adults (although the poverty rate among young adults in Burlington is distorted by the college student population) and women raising families as single parents"
- The poverty rate data supplied in the charts all come from the American Community Survey and it demonstrates that female head of households with children maintain the highest rate of poverty. By age group, the 18 – 64 year old have the highest rate and this group includes our college student population.
11. The Mayor's Early Learning Initiative isn't going to take families out of poverty - they will be able to work but wages won't be enough for them to save money. There's not a single economic initiative on the list of helping families exit out of poverty...(39)
- Again, the MicroEnterprise Programs are significant anti-poverty initiatives as are the training programs in the City including Vermont Works for Women, the Community Kitchen and even our AmeriCorps Program.
12. Impediment 3 (p44) curious to know if any research done on possible broad housing discrimination?
- Vermont Legal Aid, CVOEO Fair Housing and various state agencies accumulate data on housing discrimination.

The public comment period began on September 9, 2015 and ended on September 25, 2015.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

There is no change in the Jurisdiction's program objectives or programs as a result of our experiences.

Does this jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

Yes

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

The City's amended BEDI and linked 108 applications were approved by HUD. The City expended all the BEDI funds by September 30, 2014 on design work, preconstruction, brownfield remediation, and construction related activities for the approved projects.

This work supports a long standing grassroots community organization, the Lake Champlain Community Sailing Center and a nascent grassroots community organization, New Moran. The construction activities supported ~100 construction jobs.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

All HOME-funded developments that received on-site inspections and met the applicable standard during the last complete program year:

Avenue Apartments—1201 North Ave. - #s 104, 106, 109, 202

Callahan Housing—33 North Street St. #5, #6, 134 North St. #5, #9, 163 Intervale Avenue, 165 Intervale Avenue #2

Cathedral Square Senior Living—16 Cherry St. – #6C, 7, 8B

City Neighborhoods—52C and 59 #6 North Champlain Street St., 77 Sherman Street, 2 and 21 Pine Street #4

ECHO Housing—21 North Champlain Street St. #2, 92 North Avenue #1-#7

Heineberg Senior Housing—72 Heineberg Rd. - #s 109,115,205

King Street Housing—88 King Street., - #s 301, 308, 403, 406

McAuley Square (Independence Place) —140 Mansfield Ave. - #s 2-7

Millview Apartments—222Riverside Drive. - #1-9, 10, 12

Ruggles House—262 South Prospect Street - #'s 1, 6, 9

Sophie's Place—40 Red Maple Ln. & 1562 North Ave. - #'s 101-105, 201-205, 1562

Salmon Run—220 Riverside - #s B12, G4

Waterfront Housing—300 Lake St. - #'s 102, 106, 202, 203, 206, 210, 304, 305, 401, 404, 406

Wharf Lane Apartments—57-61 Maple Street. - #'s 220, 319

- No developments missed a scheduled on-site inspection
- The following are issues encountered during the initial inspection of some of the above units: tripping hazards, leaking faucet, faulty door handle, hole in wall, smoke detector disconnected. The owner was promptly notified of the deficiency and all issues were corrected. CEDO did a follow up inspection to ensure that deficiencies were corrected and that the property met the standard.

**Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units.
92.351(b)**

The effectiveness of the City's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units is considered a success based on the characteristics of households living in HOME-funded units. Overall, HOME-funded units provide housing to a higher percentage of households in protected classes than the general housing stock of Burlington. The Community & Economic Development Office actively encourages affirmative marketing of HOME-funded units. Recipients of HOME funds must try to provide information to and otherwise attract eligible persons from all racial, ethnic, and gender groups in the housing market area. Future actions will change based on the data gathered each year.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics.

During the most recent complete program year, CEDO received \$ 25,445.22 in HOME program income and expended \$ 25,545.22 in HOME program income. The following are the characteristics of the beneficiaries of the two projects funded with the above program income:

- Project Name: Wharf Lane Apartments

Address: 57 Maple Street

Type: Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Rental Housing

IDIS #: 1309

Program Income expended: \$960.50

HOME units: 2

Beneficiary #1: HH size of 1, under 30% AMI

Beneficiary #2: HH size of 1, under 30% AMI

- Project Name: Bobbin Mill Apartments

Address: 234 South Champlain Street and 235 Pine Street

Type: Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Rental Housing

IDIS #: 1379

Program Income expended: \$24,584.72

HOME units: 3

Beneficiary #1: HH size of 1, under 30% AMI

Beneficiary #2: HH size of 6, under 30% AMI

Beneficiary #3: HH size of 2, under 30% AMI

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

The City continued to take action with both funding and advocacy to preserve the affordability of existing rental housing. With strong support from the City, Burlington Housing Authority and Champlain Housing Trust have preserved every single unit of publically-assisted rental housing in Burlington. While low-income housing is being lost to conversion and demolition all across the nation, Burlington has policies and funding priorities that have managed to both preserve existing rental housing and create new rental housing affordable to low and moderate income households. During this program year, the City of Burlington worked to preserve Farrington Mobile Home Park and is dedicating future resources to improving its infrastructure once tenants purchase the Park.

APPENDIX A

Community Indicators

The City tracks a number of community indicators to measure overall progress towards its housing and community development goals and to see if changes in program strategies, objectives or activities are warranted.

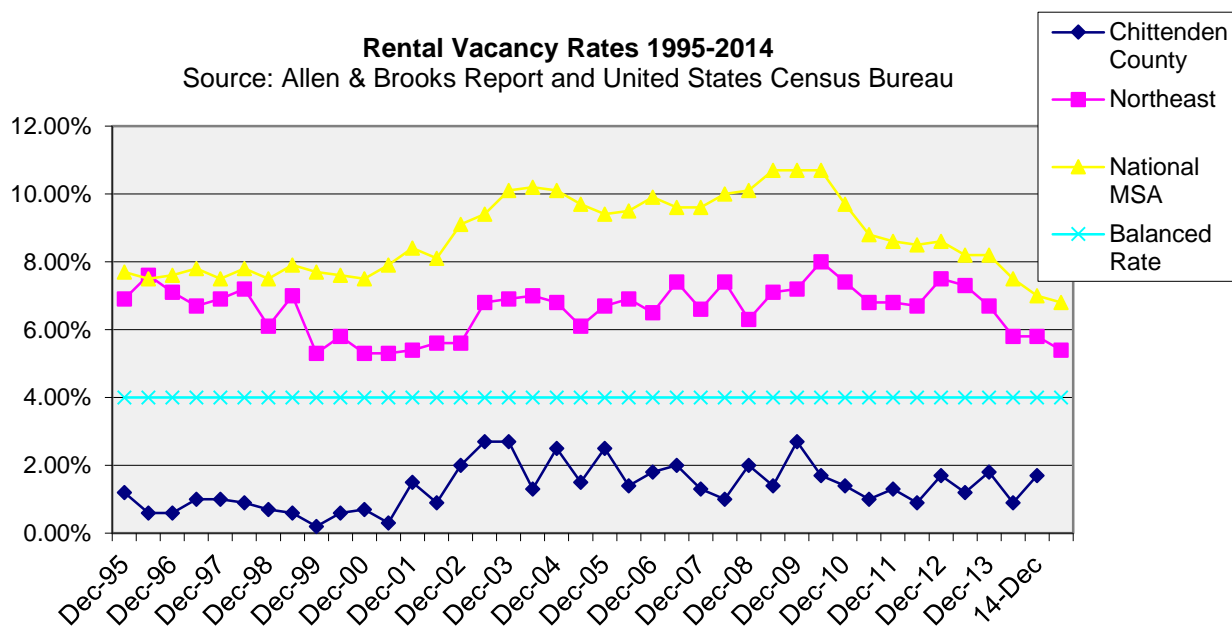
Decent Housing

The City's goal is that all Burlington residents have a range of housing options that offer them safe, decent, appropriate, secure and affordable housing. Indicators tracked in this area include:

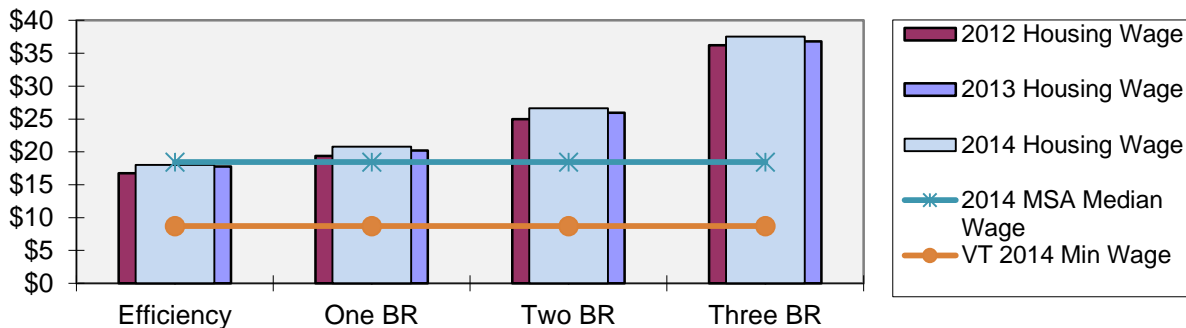
Rental Vacancy Rate and Rental Affordability

A rental vacancy rate between 3% and 5% is generally considered by most experts to be “balanced.” When it falls below that level, a lack of supply will lead to escalating rents, leave people unable to find housing, and limit economic growth.

The local rental vacancy rate, measured twice a year by the Allen & Brooks Report©, is running at 1.7% in Chittenden County as of December 2014, a 2.3% average increase from 2013. Rental affordability, measured by a “housing wage” that allows a tenant to pay no more than 30% of income for housing and utilities, continues to be out of reach for lower-income residents. Both indicators show a continuing high need for the production of new affordable rental units.



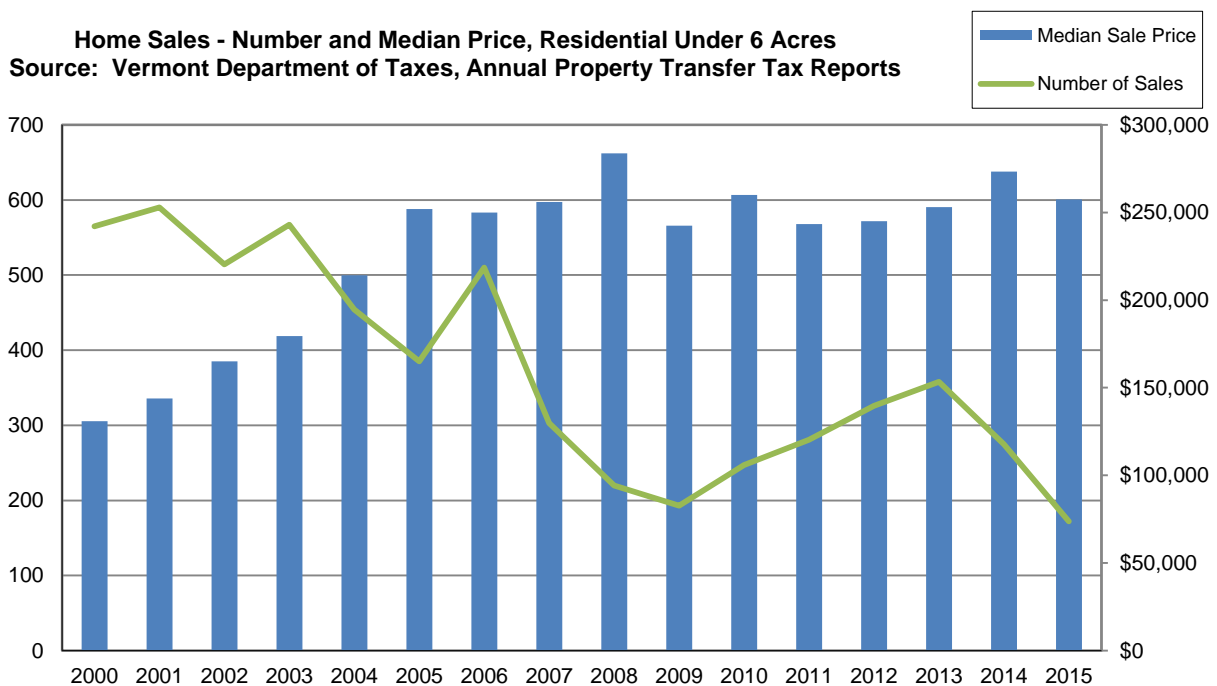
Hourly Rental Housing Wage
Source: Computed Based on Allen & Brooks Annual Survey of Monthly Rates, June 2014



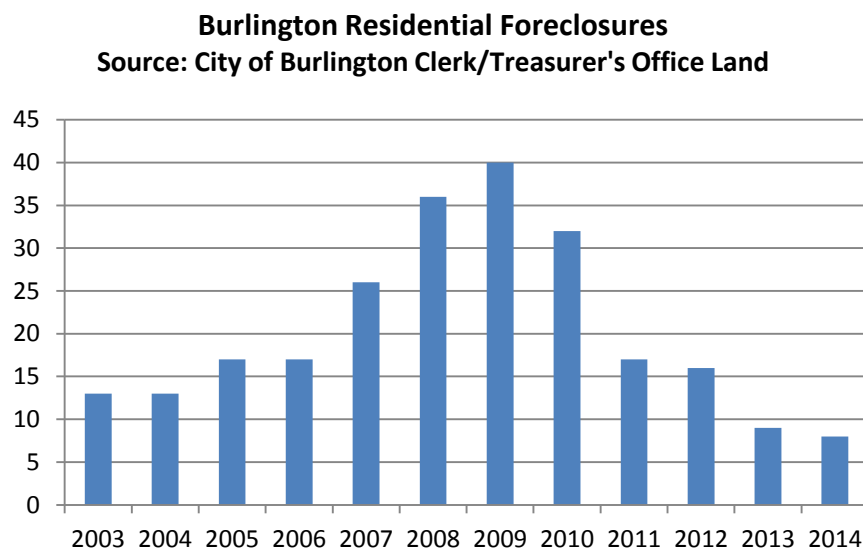
Median Home Sales Price, Number of Home Sales and Number of Foreclosure Filings

Home prices leveled off from 2005 to 2007, peaked in 2008, and then began fluctuating and decreasing to reflect the housing downturn experienced in most of the United States. Since 2011, home sales have gradually increased as homebuyers begin to recover from the economic recession. To afford a home purchase at the 2013 median price of \$250,000, a Burlington buyer would have needed an annual income of \$75,000. That is well above the median family income in the Burlington Metropolitan Statistical Area as estimated by the 2009-11 American Community Survey (\$60,552) as well as the City of Burlington median household income (\$41,024).

Home Sales - Number and Median Price, Residential Under 6 Acres
Source: Vermont Department of Taxes, Annual Property Transfer Tax Reports



The number of homes sold showed a dramatic decline from 2006 to 2009, with that trend appearing to reverse in 2010 with slow but increasing sales until 2013. Home sales have steadily decreased since 2014, but 2015 figures cover only half of the sales year and could increase by December. Burlington has escaped the kind of foreclosure crisis experienced by other cities, but foreclosure filings did begin rising in 2007 – with escalating numbers continuing in 2008 and 2009 – before apparently beginning to abate in the first part of 2010. This decreasing trend has continued through 2014, which saw the lowest foreclosure figures in 11 years.



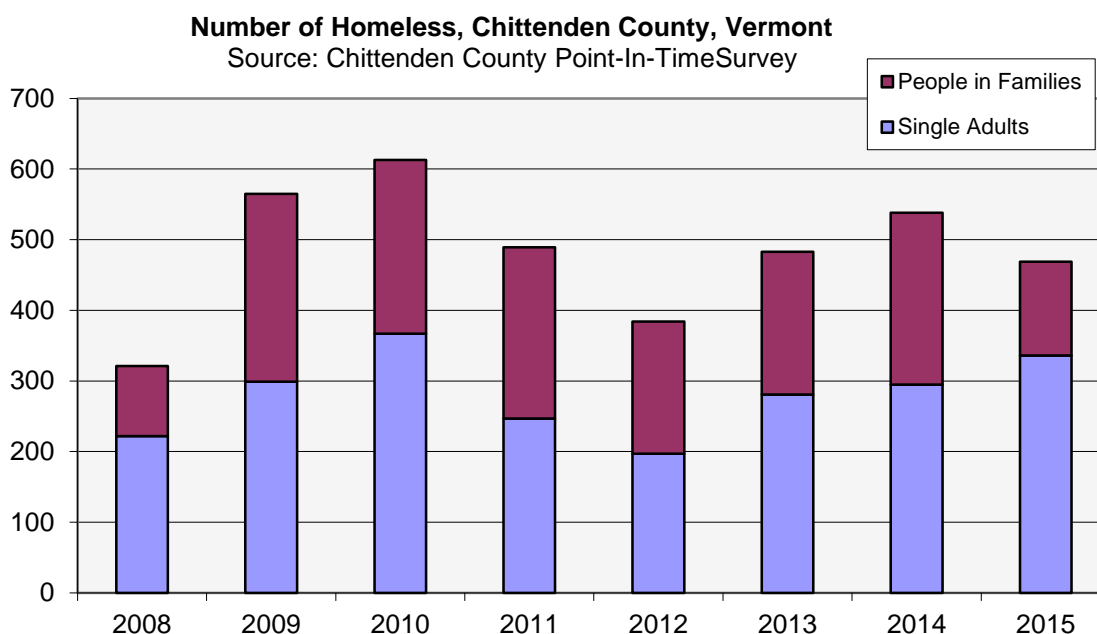
These indicators show a continuing need for support of affordable homeownership. The City will continue to monitor foreclosure levels; however, the data demonstrates foreclosure filings are at the lowest in the past 10 plus years. The current foreclosure prevention programs of the two federal housing counseling agencies located in Burlington – Opportunities Credit Union and the HomeOwnership Center of the Champlain Housing Trust – appear to be sufficient to meet the level of need.

Number of Homeless

Each January, local homeless and housing providers count the number of people in Chittenden County (primarily in Burlington) who are without permanent housing on a given night – including those in shelters and state-paid motels, those in transitional housing and those living in places unfit for human habitation.

The total homeless population is represented by the graph **Number of Homeless Point-In-Time Survey**. The homeless population in Chittenden County experienced an overall 15% decrease from 2009 to 2013, increasing slightly in 2014 and leveling out again in 2015. The highest number of homeless was counted in 2010 and the lowest number in 2008. Though the total number of homeless decreased from 2014 to 2015, the number of homeless single adults increased in that one year period, while the number of homeless people in families decreased notably.

Please note the downward trend of those accessing emergency shelter with the lowest point in 2012 and then the sharp increase of 56% in 2013 due to the Emergency Assistance Motel Voucher Program. Cold weather exemptions and relaxed standards led to increased usage. It is not clear as to whether this represents an actual increase in literal homelessness in Burlington.



Economic Opportunity

The City's goal is that a prosperous Burlington economy provides all Burlington residents with access to livable wage jobs, to the education and training that qualify them for those jobs, to business ownership opportunities, and to the supports necessary to access those opportunities. The indicators which we track in this area include:

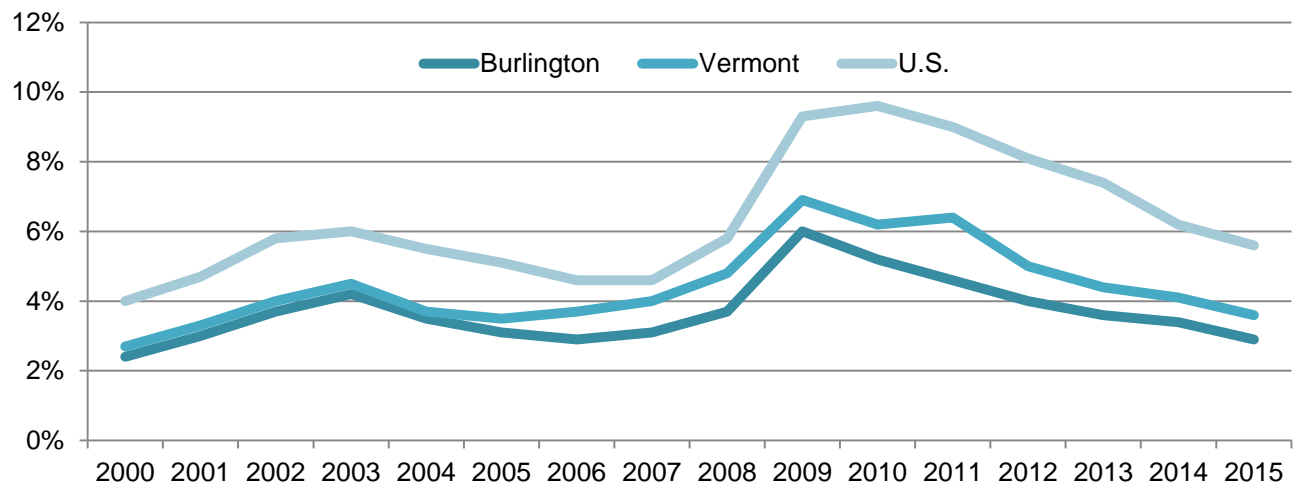
Job Growth and Unemployment

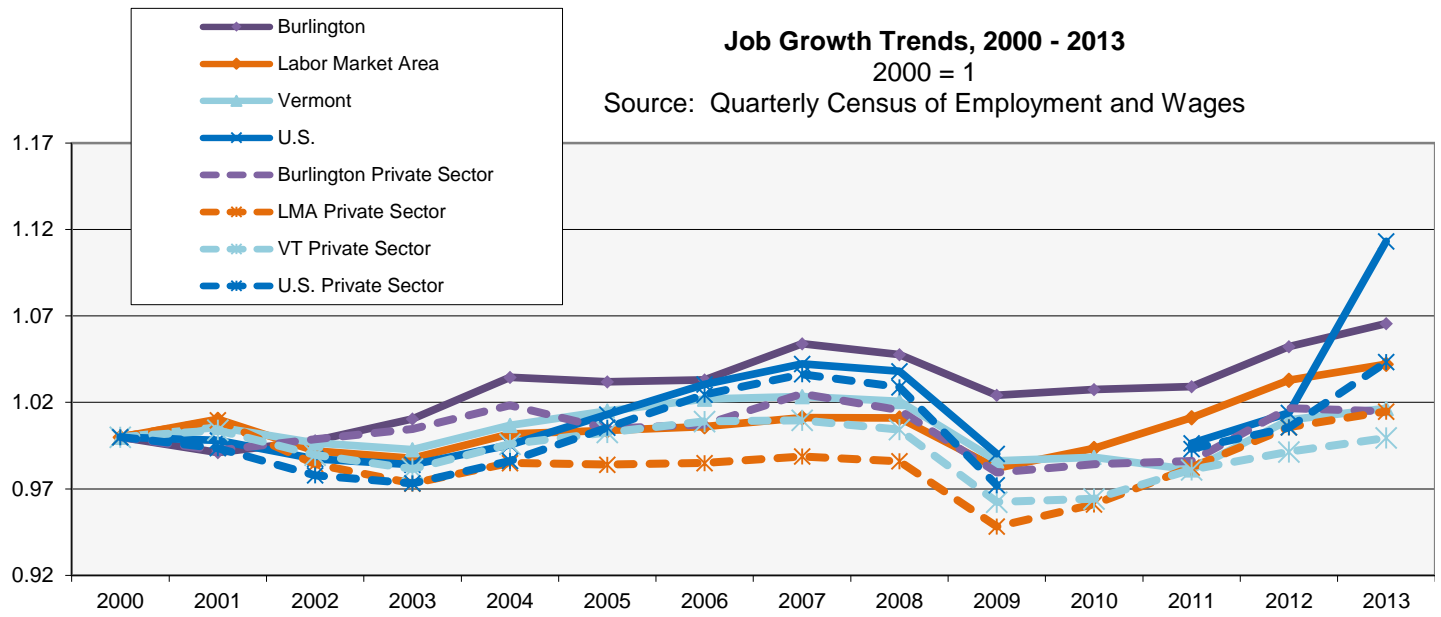
Burlington's unemployment rate continues to track state and national rates, declining each year since 2009 but at a lower level. Job growth in the City and in the Labor Market Area (LMA), which is based on

commuting patterns, declined sharply between 2008 and 2009. Employment, however, did appear to be following national trends with a slight increase in jobs in the LMA, including those in the private sector.

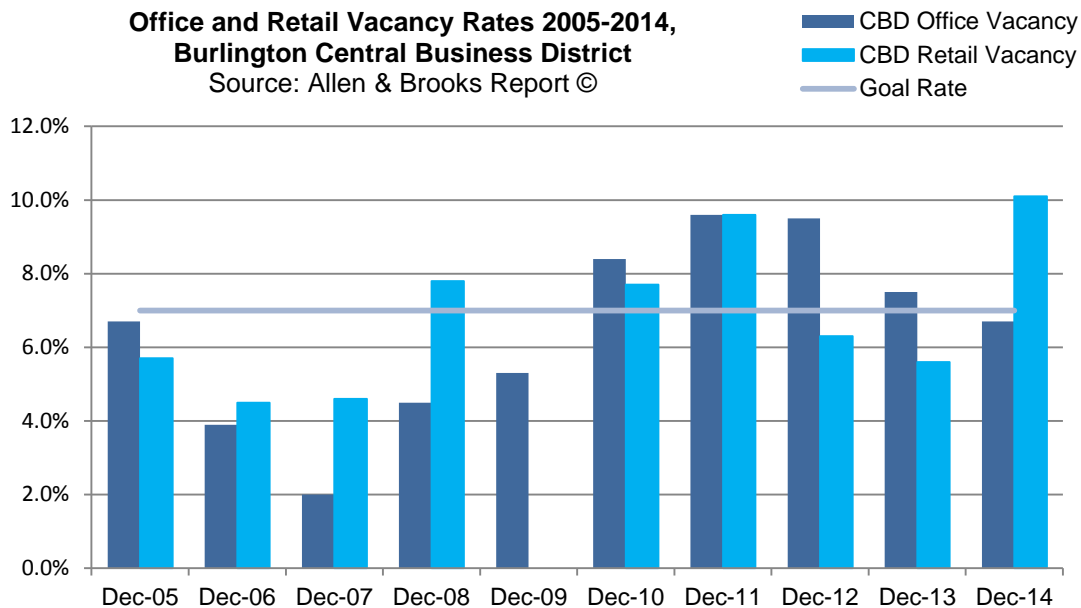
Unemployment Rates, Annual Average

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics





Commercial Vacancy Rates



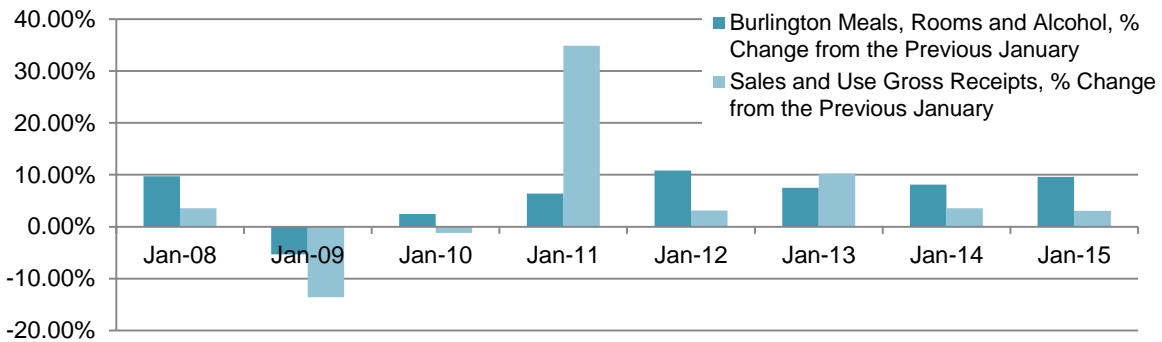
The downtown retail vacancy rate jumped upwards in June 2008, leveled out for several years, and peaked in December 2014 at 10.1%, nearly double the rate in December 2013 and higher than the historic average of 8.3%. Much of this increased vacancy is attributed to broad, long-term redevelopment plans at the Burlington Town Center shopping mall. The complex was purchased in 2014 and is undergoing a period of re-tenanting that will likely keep vacancy rates higher than average throughout the redevelopment transition.

Sales and Entertainment Revenues

Vermont saw a significant rise in sales and gross use receipts between January 2010 and 2011; on a month-to-month basis, these receipts increased gradually throughout 2010, from 48,027,596 to 64,779,961 in a one year period. Burlington meals, rooms and alcohol receipts have remained largely stable since 2011, increasing by 10.81% in 2012, dipping slightly in 2013 and 2014, and finally leveling out as of January 2015.

Monthly Change in Tax Revenues, January 2008-2015

Source: Vermont Department of Taxes Monthly Reports

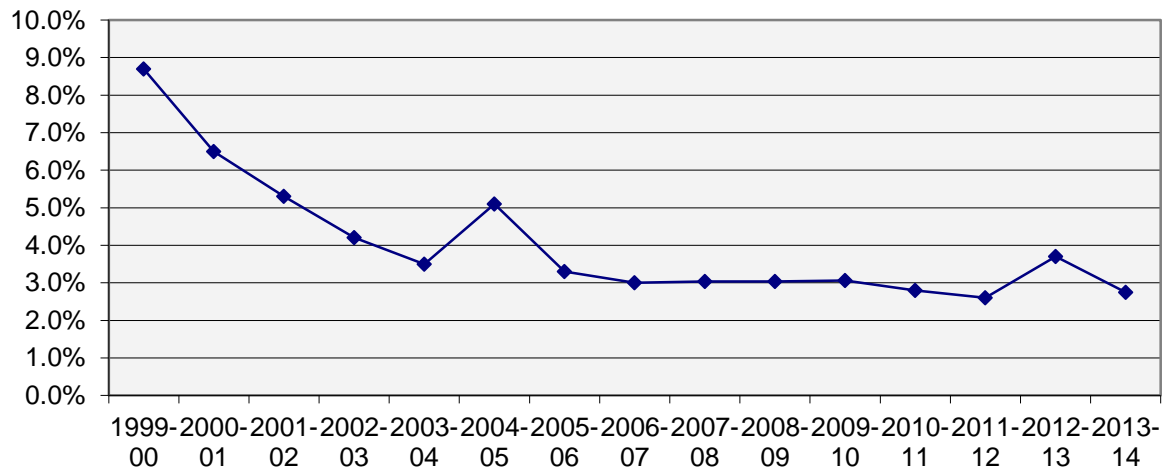


Educational Success

During the 2013-2014 school year, the dropout rate at Burlington Senior High School was 2.75%, a notable if small decline from the 3.7% dropout rate in 2012-2013 – the highest rate in eight years. On the other hand, increasing numbers of 11th-graders are not demonstrating proficiency in reading, math, writing and science.

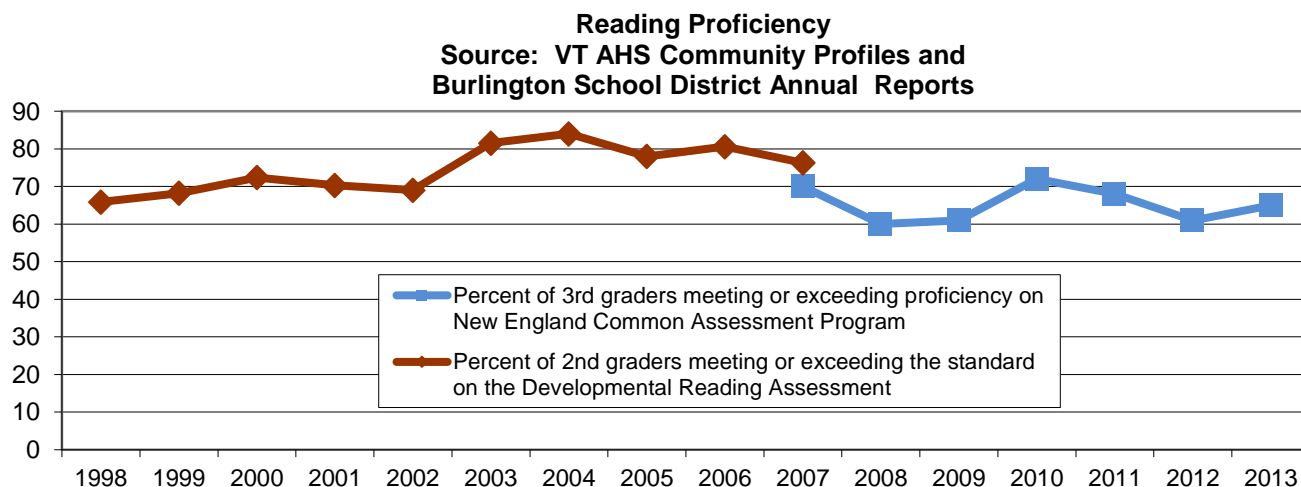
Dropout Rate, Burlington Senior High School

Source: Burlington School District Annual Report
Vermont Agency of Education, 2014 Vermont Public School Dropout and High School Completion Report

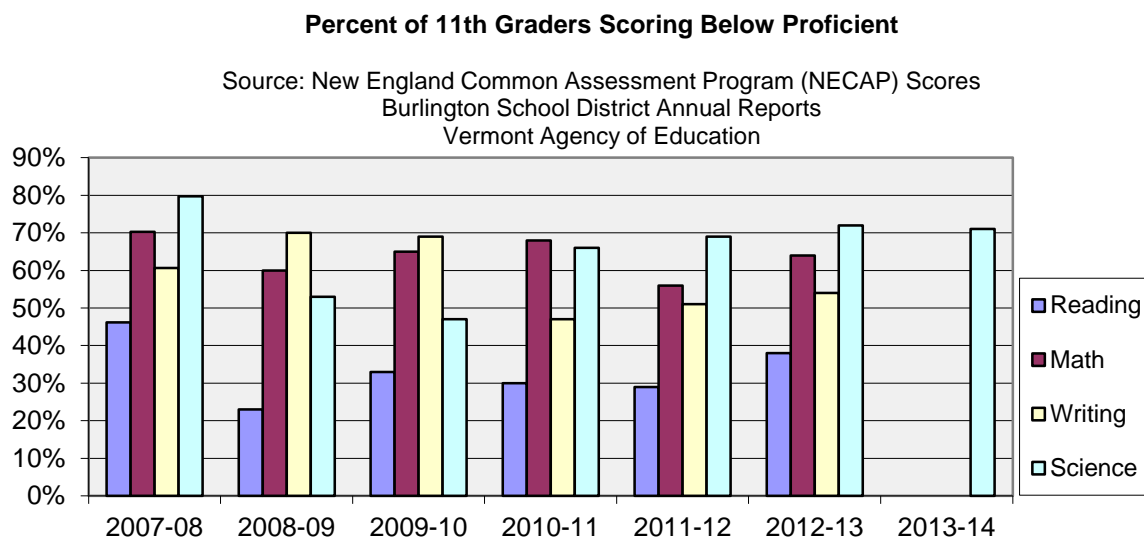


Progress in increased early reading skills has been mitigated by increasing numbers of children with limited English proficiency. The 2nd grade Development Reading Assessment tool was discontinued after 2007; results from the 3rd grade New England Common Assessments Program (NECAP) reading scores

are shown for later years and a slight increase for 2013.

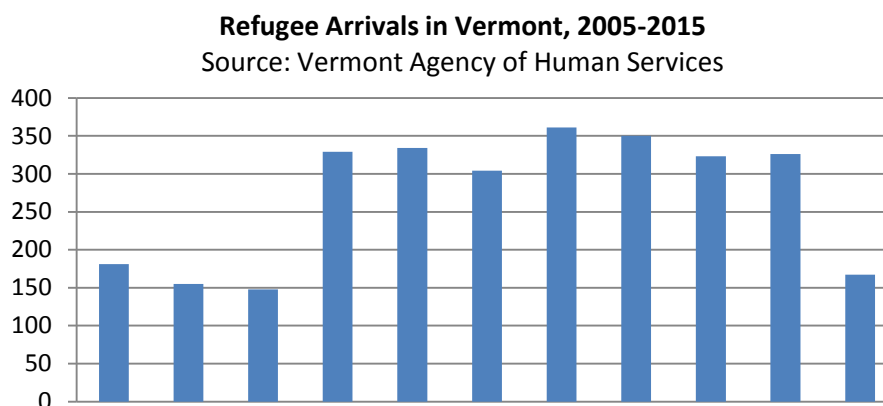


In 2010, the Vermont State Board of Education adopted the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) or Common Core assessment. In March 2015, the state board voted to suspend SBAC testing and will not use SBAC 2014-2015 scores to evaluate schools.



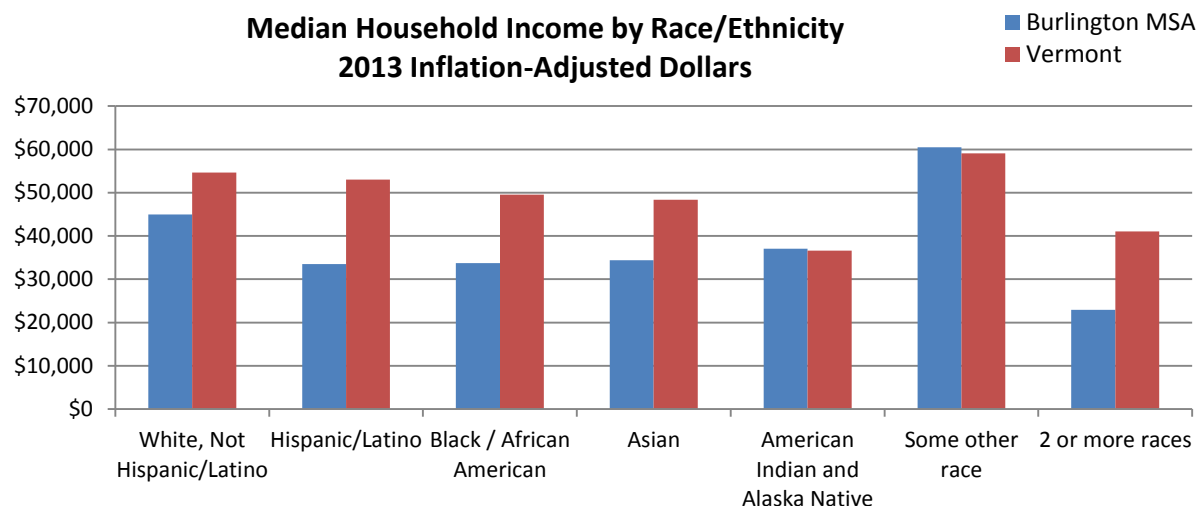
Refugee Arrivals

Refugees coming to Vermont are principally resettled in Burlington and neighboring Winooski. Projections for new arrivals show a continued need for English as a Second Language and other community integration services. The principal refugee groups in the upcoming year are anticipated to be Bhutanese, Somali and Iraqi. The State Refugee Office at the Vermont Agency of Human Services reported 167 arrivals through May of 2015 and estimates their total as of June 2015 to be around 200. In accordance with the United States Department of State's goal of 70,000 arrivals for FFY15, the State Refugee Office anticipates they will their state target of 325 arrivals by the end of September 2015.



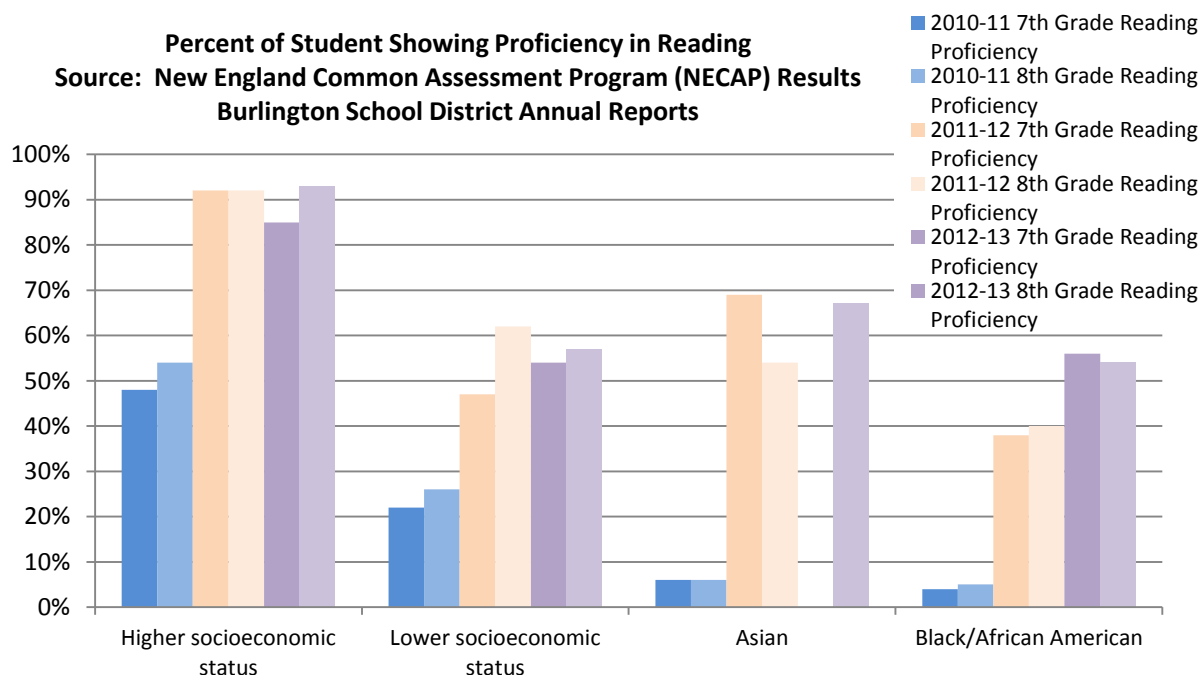
Equity

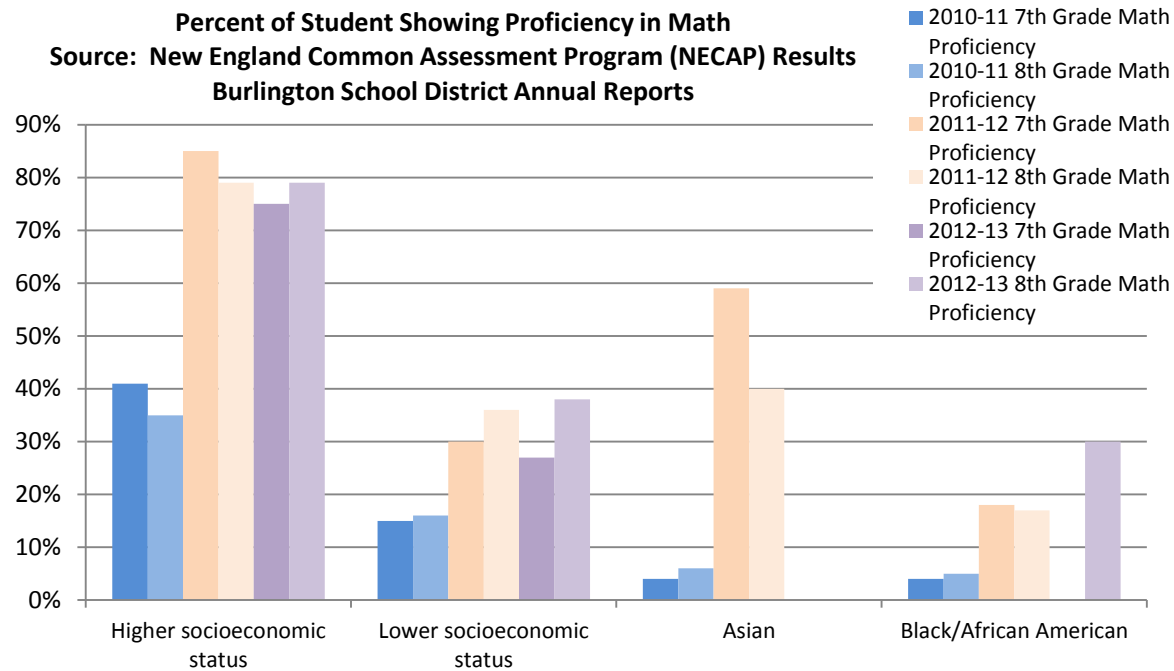
The most recent data on median income demonstrates that some minority residents consistently lag behind white residents on the local and state level. Minorities in Burlington generally have a lower median household income than the state average among each respective race and ethnic group, and disparities among white and non-white median incomes are higher in Burlington than at the state level.



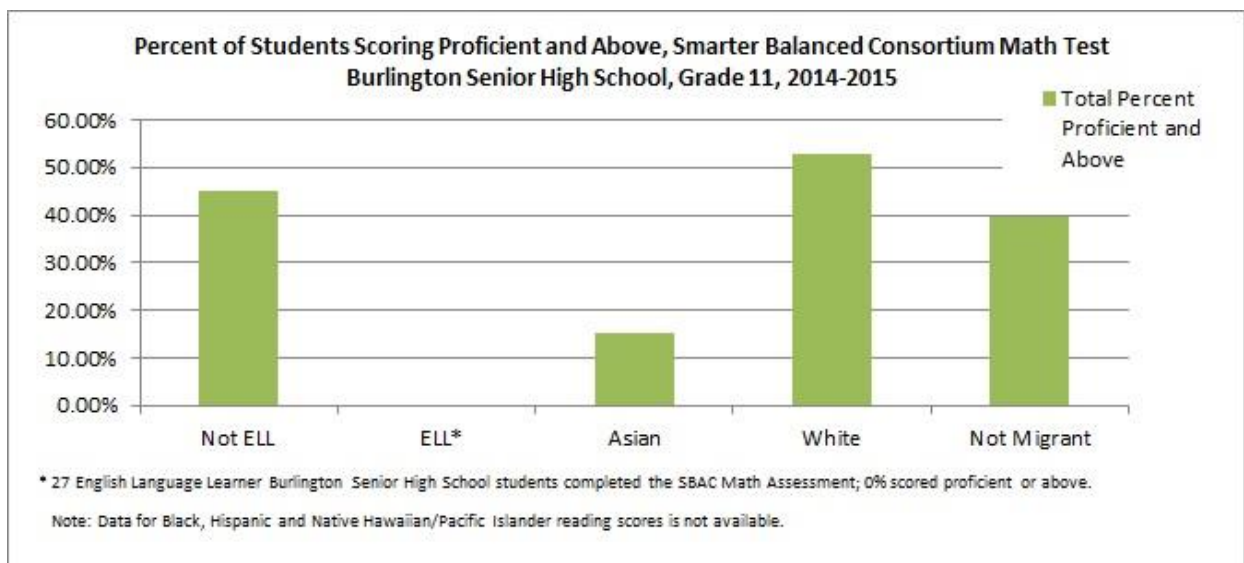
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey
Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity in the Past 12 Months

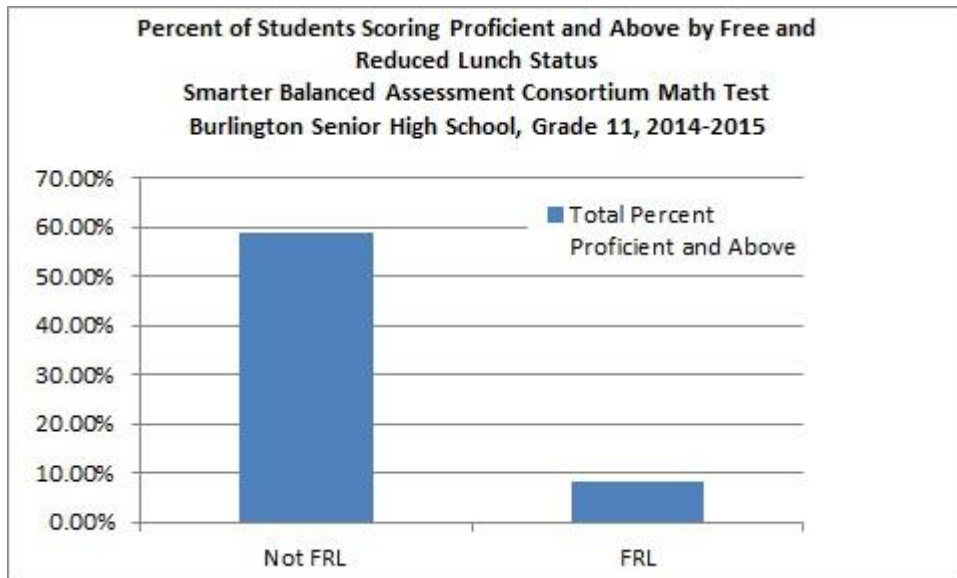
While there is limited information on educational proficiency outcome measures by race because of low minority student numbers, the most recent data shows a general trend toward increased reading and math proficiency among Asian, Black/African American, low socioeconomic- and high socioeconomic-status students. Students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds showed marginally lower rates of reading proficiency from 2011-2012 to the 2012-2013 school year. Asian students, too, demonstrated slightly lower reading proficiency in 2012-2013 than in the previous school year. On the math assessment, students from a higher socioeconomic background were the only reported demographic demonstrating a slight decrease in reading proficiency from the 2011-2012 to the 2012-2013 school year. Limited data is available on Asian and Black/African American student results on the 2012-2013 math assessment.





The City of Burlington used the Smarter Balanced Consortium Assessment (SBCA) for the first time in the 2014-2015 school year. Results for the SBCA Math assessment at Burlington High School can found below.





Crime

In the most recently published 2013 Vermont Crime Report released by the Vermont Criminal Information Center at the Department of Safety, Vermont saw a decrease in crimes against property by -13.15% and a decrease in crimes against persons by -12.07%. This is a positive trend away from the increase of crimes in both categories between 2010 and 2011, when property crimes increased by 7.1% and crimes against persons by 9.1%.